THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1933 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1933—VOL. XXV, NO. 173

**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

U. S. Reverses W. E. C. Ideas

Dollar May Not Be Pegged Now

Straight Tariff Cut Is Off

Domestic Plan Must Be Laid

Quezon Fights Philippine Law

Jews Issue Book on Germany

AMERICANS reverse two moving programs at the World Economic Conference by unexpectedly disagreeing. The meetings of Governor Harrison of the New York Federal Reserve, Professor Sprague and others with British Treasury and Bank of England officials had resulted in a tentative agreement for stabilizing the dollar during the conference. Feeling that any present pegging interferes with controlled inflation, as well as causing a stock collapse in Wall Street, President Roosevelt sends his disapproval to London. Agreements are scrapped and the conference faces a fluctuating dollar while it works. The delegation itself disapproves the 10 per cent horizontal tariff cut advanced and announced on its behalf by experts who thought it the majority view. The conference goes forward in some confusion—It is embarrassed by and for the American delegation.

* * *

¶ Washington sees the Roosevelt Administration standing at the crossroads. It can press domestic inflation further, in which case the dollar should be pegged only at a later stage, or it can "play ball" with the other nations in the W. E. C. and return to a gold statute for its currency. Decision between these two courses involves the problem of rise and fall of domestic prices. After three years the price decline has been checked. The country feels the stir of recovery. Should the Administration press hard behind the price rise as the most hopeful sign on the horizon, or abandon this inviting course in favor of world considerations?—And which, eventually, would be of most help to the world?

* * *

¶ The Washington Administration is undoubtedly trying to work out its own theory on the future of the dollar. The subject affects every pocketbook, every insurance policy, every pay envelope and every debt. The effect of the huge projects just being launched, to employ and pay wages to armies of people, must be weighed in the consideration. With London trying to value the dollar, Washington has maintained a significant silence and when London seemed to be succeeding has rejected the London idea and plan. The Roosevelt forces are of course trying to secure equilibrium between wages, profits and purchasing power on a pre-war level—The President will doubtless soon have an illuminating statement for the trusting American people.

* * *

¶ The Philippines prepares for a vigorous fight over the Hawes-Cutting law granting conditional independence. Manuel L. Quezon, president of the Insular Senate, a consistent opponent, denies at a dinner in Manila that there has been any compromise with the Osmena-Roxas group which indorses it. Quezon finds unacceptable the military and naval reservations for the United States and the economic status during transition. The law has split his own party, the Nacionalista, but he begs popular union—He wants the Filipinos wholly to reject such a questionable offer of liberty.

* * *

¶ The American Jewish Committee issues a "white book" on "The Jews in Nazi Germany." Assembling decrees, documents and other data, it describes the dismissal of Jews from civil service, prohibition of their employment in the professions and limiting of their numbers in colleges and schools. A series of reports, mostly written by American and British newspaper men in Germany, covers acts of oppression and violence. Jews who fled from Germany tell of their privations in finding a new foothold in the world. The book is harrowing, but its helpful service is not entirely clear—Usually these outbursts elsewhere have only made harder the lot of the Jews in Germany.

* * *

¶ Moscow checks its too rapid growth in population by issuing 2,600,000 passports to residents. Visitors receive passports good for a few weeks only, at the end of which time, if they have not gone away voluntarily, they are deported. The passport system does not relieve the human congestion, but it halts further overcrowding and further reduction of supplies. When the passport system is working better Moscow may be in possession of its first census. Moscow fascinates the Soviet world of which it is the capital—All good Bolsheviks wish to live there.

* * *

¶ The Roosevelt Administration is accused of deserting civil service for the spoils system. The National Civil Service Reform League issues a report charging that in the vast agencies set up under new laws the Administration, claiming the work may be wholly temporary, has turned its back on civil service, which alone could save from confusion, and has allowed the politicians to fill the jobs as they pleased. An appeal is made that the Civil Service Commission be called on to select the staffs—Spoils distribution must not impede the recovery program.

Records of Crime Indicate Need For Public Awakening

Hamm Kidnaping Case, Kansas City Murders, Solomon Case Stress Point

News from widely divergent parts of the United States today gave nation-wide significance to the crime problem.

Mr. William Hamm Jr., a wealthy St. Paul brewer, was released by kidnapers near Wyoming, Minn. He was unharmed. Mr. Hamm had been held by the kidnapers since Thursday for $100,000 ransom.

An opinion of importance to every citizen, coming as an aftermath to the Solomon murder trial in Boston, was expressed today by Mr. Joseph E. Warner, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, criticizing the verdict of the jury which acquitted the three men tried for the slaying of Charles Solomon, one-time operator of a huge rum ring. Although the defendants admitted being in Solomon's night club at the time of the slaying, and of running away from the scene with three other men, one of whom they accuse of the actual killing, the jury cleared them of the murder indictments.

Verdict Against People

The State had asked for a verdict of first degree murder in the interests of "justice" not "punishment." In commenting upon the verdicts, Mr. Warner declared, the verdicts were "not for the defendants, but against the people." The case won wide attention because the court spent five days trying to find 12 men out of several hundred summoned who were willing to serve on the jury.

Recalling the continuing problem of racketeering, seven states were being combed today in a relentless search for the gang which killed four peace officers and an escaped convict in Kansas City on Saturday. The convict was being returned to the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth. While the guards were transferring the prisoner from train to automobile at the Union Depot, a band with machine guns suddenly opened fire. Mr. Thomas J. Higgins, chief of Kansas City detectives, ascribed the assault to an attempt on the part of criminal associates to free the convict.

Law Itself Blameless

Racketeering, kidnaping, bootlegging and wholesale human slaughter manifest themselves in another series of crimes that harries the normal trend of decent society, while society in general looks on with more of inert disapproval than strong action. Many people point to

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Airways to Compete With Railroads Over Routes in England

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Airways may be able to compete with railroads profitably and without subsidy, even within the limited space occupied by Great Britain.

Such a development is proposed because air-line operators are beginning to find routes where the plane can show such a big saving in time over the surface routes that it is really worth while to fly.

A line is due to work experimentally this summer between London and Glasgow, 400 miles, in 3½ hours. The train takes about eight hours. On the return journey the flying machine places Glasgow within eight hours' travel of Paris, Brussels and Amsterdam, and is timed to connect with the outgoing European air expresses.

Another route is being flown between London and the Isle of Wight. This journey, with a railroad ticket, involves changing on to and off a steamer. A third service is by flying boat between the west of Scotland, the outer Scottish islands, and the Isle of Man.

Skipper Roosevelt Anchors In Shelter of Nantucket Harbor

Planned to Reach Provincetown, but Strong Wind Drives Amberjack II and Her Crew Into Port, Much to Relief of Reporters

NANTUCKET, Mass., June 19 (AP)—President Roosevelt, on a vacation voyage in the 45-foot yacht Amberjack II to Campobello Island, N. B., arrived here this forenoon. He had planned with his party to cover the 80-mile distance from Edgartown on the island of Martha's Vineyard, where he spent the night, to Provincetown on the tip of Cape Cod today.

A stiff north wind so badly kicked up the sea, however, that he thought best to put into Nantucket for shelter. He explained to a delegation of town officials who came out to meet him in the harbor that he did not mind the weather himself but feared that the sea was too uncomfortable for "the boys on the press boats" that followed the Amberjack, far astern.

The President said he was having a "bangup good time" and that he did not expect to set foot ashore for two weeks.

The party on the Amberjack prepared to spend the night in the harbor and did not disclose their plans for the morrow.

The President and his doughty crew of five were up at 5 a. m. today, pointing their schooner again to sea with Provincetown.

He raced into Edgartown on Martha's Vineyard Island late yesterday to the relief of his trailing armada of navy escorts and newspaper men as a whipping northwest wind carried with it rain and threats of a severe squall. Nantucket had been the goal.

President Roosevelt and his men were clothed in oilskins and their mainsail was furled as they took the lashing northwester. There was canvas enough in foresail and forestaysail to carry the trim, white 45-footer into the protected harbor which the President found on his map.

Throughout the night the skippers of accompanying destroyers and power craft carrying newspaper men studied the unsteady weather and debated whether the President-sailor would go outside or inside the Cape. He was in a position to do either and his chart pointed outward, "If he is one of us," allowed Mr. Sven Knudsen, master mariner, as he looked out from the newspaper ship Comanche, "he will go outside. But, it will probably be bad and if he wants to make time we wouldn't blame him if he went inside."

PHILADELPHIA, June 19 (AP)—The heavy cruiser Indianapolis, spick and span and ready to receive the President of the United States, left the Philadelphia Navy Yard today.

The cruiser will go to Campobello Island, N. B., to pick up President Roosevelt.

Rumors Are Busy As Gombos Pays Visit to Germany

Budapest Premier Attends Fascist Review—Plans Trip to Austria

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BUDAPEST, Hungary, June 19—Mild confusion of opinion exists here over the real purposes of the visit of Gen. Julius de Gömbös, Premier, to Herr Adolf Hitler, the German Chancellor.

The Hungarian Premier's participation in a review at a somewhat ostentatious National Socialist parade has not served to confirm the declaration that he went to Berlin to carry on "vegetable, fruit and grain" negotiations.

The suddenness of the conclusion of the commercial negotiations was almost as marked as General de Gömbös's unexpected departure for the German capital. Hungary is glad of the prospect of increased markets in Germany. But a large element of public opinion opposes any semblance of a step toward a political German-Hungarian alliance. There is grave apprehension lest the advance of Hitlerism will subject Hungary to National Socialist domination.

Austrian political and press circles regret that the Hungarian Premier breaks the allegedly united front of the outside world against the Reich just at a moment when the German Government is exercising so much pressure of every sort against the Dollfuss Cabinet in Austria. It is pointed out, however, that the Hungarian Premier desires to maintain friendly relations with all foreign powers and does not wish to alienate such a powerful state as Germany, whose immediate foreign policy in most respects coincides with that of Hungary.

General de Gömbös is going to Vienna immediately after leaving Berlin and his visit there a few weeks earlier showed that he intends to preserve and strengthen the friendly relations with Austria, which are widely desired here.

De Forest Beaten By 'Unknown' In British Amateur

Dunlap, Somerville and Wethered Advance in Near Record Field

HOYLAKE, Eng., June 19 (AP)—Out of a near-record field of 269, British golfing circles selected an American, George T. Dunlap Jr.; a Canadian, C. Ross Somerville; a Scotsman, Jack McLean, and an Englishman, Cyril J. H. Tolley, to fight it out for the British amateur championship, which opened today over the Royal Liverpool Club's course.

Dunlap made an auspicious start when he defeated Joseph Gorry, Irish amateur, 4 and 3 in a second-round match. Both had first-round byes. Dunlap was master of the match throughout, taking the second and third holes for a 2-up lead which he held through the first nine, as the other holes were halved, and then winning the thirteenth and fifteenth to end the match. Gorry, from County Kildare, runnerup in the Irish open amateur championship for 1921, won only one hole of the 15 played—the twelfth, where Dunlap slipped one over par.

Somerville, Canadian holder of the United States amateur title, advanced with Dunlap to the third round, defeating D. H. R. Martin, an old Oxford Blue, 4 and 3. Martin gave Somerville quite a tussle through the early stages of the match, "Sandy" needing the last two holes of the first nine to round the turn 1 up; but the "in" holes were all Somerville. The Canadian won five straight from the eighth through the twelfth and ended the match on the fifteenth green as they halved in 5's.

John de Forest, defending titleholder, went out in the second round in an overtime match with G. D. Hannay, little-known club player from Woking, coming from behind to square the match at the sixteenth, but losing out on the twentieth hole. De Forest won the title last year for the first time after going to the final the year before.

John B. Nash of London, Ont., defeated W. F. Wiseman of the Leamington and County Club in the first round, 2 and 1. Nash, clubmate of Somerville, was 1 down at the turn, but squared the match at the tenth and thereafter outplayed his English rival.

Roger H. Wethered, titleholder in 1923, carried most of the morning gallery with him. Drawing a first-round bye, he teed off in the second round against Hugh M. Gow of Prestwick, whom he defeated 3 and 2.

Wesey Smith of Buenos Aires, the only South American entrant, went out in the second round before Michael Scott, British Walker cup player in 1924, 2 and 1.

The first defeat for the Canadian contingent came early when Bernard Darwin, the golf writer, won from C. W. Wigle of Hamilton, Ont., in the second round 3 and 2. Both had first round byes.

Jenny, Long Among the Missing, Found in Far West, Taken to Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio.—Jenny is among the missing—Jenny, as familiar to wartime and before-that-time fliers as are Stinsons, Fokkers, and Wacos to aviators of today.

Commander T. G. W. Settle, returning from a trip to Chicago on this stratosphere business, brought the story of the missing Jenny with him.

A historical aeronautical exhibit was being assembled for a Century of Progress by Mr. Ray Cooper, erstwhile manager of the Detroit Air Show. He was getting along famously with his collection, until he tried to secure a Jenny.

Only yesterday, it seemed, there had been hundreds of the tribe of Jenny, or J-N-4 D's, two-place, open-cockpit military tractor biplanes, as they were officially known, lying about disintegrating. During the war probably seven or eight thousand of them were in use. Afterward there were perhaps 2000 left.

But now, Mr. Cooper discovered, Jenny has vanished. Where? No one knew. Gone the way of the stage coach, the horse car, and the first automobiles.

True, many a present-day pilot of note confessed he had purchased a dilapidated Jenny after the war for a couple of hundred dollars, tinkered and dressed it up, and taken his primary lessons in the rather clumsy craft. Many a Jenny was salvaged from the junk heap and flown in barnstorming trips about the country. But government regulations became strict. The rejuvenated Jennys, though the apples of their owners' eyes, were grounded.

It was not until the search reached a far western town, where perhaps government regulations had not yet penetrated, that what may be the last survivor of the gallant race of Jennys was located. Mr. Cooper brought it to Chicago. His exhibit is complete.

Doubtless many an old-time flier will pause a bit reverently before Jenny, recalling glorious adventures, in the days when flying was a hazardous business at best.

Cuban Professors Favor Peace Move

HAVANA, June 19 (AP)—Professors of the long-closed Havana University announced June 17 they would "accept in principle," as have some of their former students and the A. B. C. Society, the efforts of the American Ambassador, Mr. Sumner Welles, to bring peace into the troubled Cuban political life.

The teachers will name two delegates from each of the 11 schools of the institution, who, in turn, will choose three of their number to confer with the Ambassador about his attempts to reconcile political factions supporting and opposing President Machado

League Commissioners Fly Over Amazon Jungles

BOGOTA, Colombia, June 19 (By U. P.)—Two of the three members of the International Commission appointed by the League of Nations to take over the government of Port Leticia, Colombia, sped over the Amazon jungles in a 30-passenger airplane yesterday. The two members, Col. Arthur W. Brown, of the Judge Advocate-General's Department of the United States Army, and Capt. Francisco Iglesias, famous Spanish aviator, yesterday flew 1000 miles from Barranquilla, Colombia to Puerto Bov, on the Caqueta River.

At Teffe, Brazil, midway between Manaos and Port Leticia, they will join the third member of the commission, Capt. Alberto de Lemos Basto, commander of the Brazilian squadron on the Amazon River.

Chicago Business Pushes Ahead And New Jobs Appear

State Employment Has Largest Gain—Visitors to Fair Spend Cash

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 19—While business gains in the Chicago district were reported by the Chicago Association of Commerce to have continued during the last week, Illinois industrial employment has shown the best gain during the past month of any period since 1922, it is reported by the Illinois department of labor. Employment increased 2.4 and pay rolls increased 8 per cent from April to May in Illinois industries, according to the report.

During the week just ended, out-of-town buyers were noted in greater numbers in Chicago department stores than in former weeks, the Association of Commerce report said, and wholesalers reported heavier demands on their stocks.

"Local distribution of automobiles displayed a marked improvement," it continued, "steel output rose to 47 per cent of capacity; car loadings on several railroads advanced sharply and production of electric power made a new record for the year, according to trade observers.

"Cash sales at retail increased notably as a result of a greater number of purchases by world's fair visitors. Profits were evenly spread throughout all departments of the large State Street stores and officials stated that the revival in sales which has been gaining momentum during the past few weeks will last not only through the summer season but will carry well into the fall."

Ohio Jobs Increase

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 19 (AP)—From a peak of 199,000 at the end of March, the number of unemployed in Greater Cleveland has dropped steadily until at the end of May it had reached 171,000—a decrease of 28,000 or 14 per cent in two months — Mr. Howard Whipple Green, chairman of the employment and business statistics subcommittee of the Mayor's business recovery committee, said today.

Philadelphia Jobs Up

PHILADELPHIA, June 19. (AP)—For the first time, the Philadelphia Emergency Relief Committee today reports a decrease in the number of families being cared for, which could be traced directly to an increase in employment. From May 1, when the peak was reached by the committee, to June 16, more than 3200 families were dropped from the relief rolls. On May 1 a total of 70,445 families were receiving aid.

Jobless Man Trains Marine Engine to Drive Two Propellers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCUNTHORPE, Eng.—A mechanism enabling one engine to drive two propellers, which is said to be of the greatest importance to British canal transport, has been invented by an unemployed locomotive driver, Mr. William Hatton. Representatives of the admiralty and large firms have watched preliminary tests here with the new power transmission.

A 100-ton barge fitted with a 25-horsepower engine maintained a speed of from six to eight miles an hour on the Humber, with its swift flowing currents. The speed averaged in the "dead" water of the river Ancholme was six miles an hour. An 80-ton cargo was taken from South Ferriby to Hull, a distance of 10 miles, in 63 minutes. The freightage amounted to a quarter of the charge that would have been made if the load had gone by road.

Running costs are very small and the invention can be fitted to any type of boat, and the transmission utilized on any known make of marine engine without alterations, it is claimed.

Cap'n Bob Bartlett on Way to Arctic To Solve Secrets of Long-Hidden Area

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 19—Bound for an unrevealed destination in the Arctic Ocean, the schooner Effie M. Morrissey, in command of Capt. Robert Bartlett, is on the high seas today on the first lap of a 15,000-mile voyage.

Aboard the schooner are two gifts to Captain Bob's mother, who lives in Brigus, Newfoundland. They are a registered Jersey heifer—a present from Mrs. Olive B. Sarre, of Yama Farm, in Napanoch, and a crate of 25 white hens from a Chicago friend. When these are delivered, Captain Bob will head straight for the arctic.

Although steadfastly declining to disclose anything concerning the trip other than that he hopes to penetrate and explore an area about which virtually nothing is known, Captain Bartlett did say that it was expected they would complete the work started three years ago by the Norcross-Bartlett Expedition.

Also, it was learned, the schooner will bring back with it to New York in the fall specimens of arctic wild fowl, arctic plants and blossoms, oceanographic and meteorological data, some groups of arctic wild life and archæological items for museum exhibits. As on two other occasions, the Morrissey's trip is being financed by Mr. Arthur D. Norcross, New York publisher, sportsman and explorer.

A record of more than 150,000 logged miles in the hazardous arctic waters seems to have had little effect on the sturdy schooner. In fact, "she was never better," said the captain as he started her northward.

"And she'll have to be," he quickly added, "because we get reports that ice conditions are pretty bad up there this year. She's been completely overhauled, has two new spars and a strengthened propeller and shaft."

The plans call for a 10-day "loaf" to Brigus, where things will be made shipshape while the skipper visits his mother, and then a start early in July for the final destination.

In addition to the crew which always ships with the Morrissey is Mr. Junius Bird of Rye, N. Y., whose objective is the discovery of material for the museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, and for the American Museum of Natural History. As a passenger on one of the Morrissey's previous voyages, Mr. Bird found some rare archæological specimens.

The Morrissey's crew includes Peary's cook when the explorer made his successful voyage to the north pole, Billy Pritchard; Tommy Pritchard, his son is mess boy; Will Bartlett, the captain's brother and first mate; Len Gushue, engineer; George Richards, Jam Dooling, Joe Crowley, Hal Batten, Bob Dove and Jack Angel.

Pyrmen Smith, photographer, and Robert B. Moe, wireless operator, the latter a newcomer, who will send regular news bulletins from the schooner, complete the party

Honored by Trade Envoys

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

DR. HENDRIK COLIJN

The Premier and Minister of Colonies of the Netherlands Presides in His Inimitable Fashion Over the Economic Committee in London.

Smilin' Chief Gone; Capital Sighs And Seeks to Analyze the Hiatus

* * *

Lull Follows Leaving of the Chief Executive; His Extraordinary Policies—Can They Work?

* * *

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 19—What is the true "inside picture" of Washington today?

With Congress adjourned, and the President guiding a schooner somewhere on the Atlantic, a temporary lull has been offered for an effort at coherent answer to this difficult question.

The past three months have taken away everyone's breath in Washington. The whole tempo of the capital has been speeded up to wartime pitch. At present the resulting turmoil is, if anything, a little more pronounced than usual. That is because all the new agencies and departments are finally getting started. It is at this tumultuous interval that the smiling Chief Executive has gone on a pleasure cruise. The move is deeply significant and reveals the man. Any attempt to give a picture of Washington today must begin with the man who dominates it—Mr. Roosevelt.

To say that he is an international figure is trite. The force of his personality extends to the London Conference. His delegates are stewing there over perplexing problems, while he is re-newing his strength on the billowing main. It might be expected that people would say, Why doesn't he stay at home! It is the measure of Mr. Roosevelt's achievement that nobody does say it. With the feverish record of achievement of the past three months there may be even a sigh of relief that the originator of all this stir is temporarily out of the city! And it is the measure of Mr. Roosevelt's own superb self-confidence that he goes away.

The first thing to mention about Mr. Roosevelt is the winsomeness of his personality. He is a man that you have to like. In his press conferences his verve is irresistible. And one feels that deep down there is no attitude of reservation in the zest with which he throws himself into it. He is a President—the first President this writer has ever seen, unless it was the earlier Roosevelt—who really loves the job.

Mr. Roosevelt at press conferences is arch, racy and buoyant; he loves to feign surprise at leading questions, he loves to make his points, and he does make them. His superficial charm is extraordinary, and one cannot forget—from certain telltale lines on his face—that this is a man who has passed through the furnace of physical disaster and has put the misfortune beneath him and trampled on it.

So much for the President. For better or for worse, as the marriage ceremony has it, America is wedded to him for the next four years; and after the first three months of the union the country seems to be clinging tighter and tighter to the bridegrooms' neck, with an expression on its face compounded about equally of trepidation, hope, and amazement.

The next thing is Mr. Roosevelt's program. Of course, the immediate objective is to get the country back to normal. But Mr. Roosevelt's political and social philosophy goes far beyond that. His viewpoint has already found expression. He seeks in general a more stable prosperity and a more equitably divided national income. He believes that the country has unconsciously passed into a new era: that the days of exploitation are behind and the days of consolidation are ahead; and he

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Grocer Prefers Wiping Out Debts To Losing Friends

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 19—A big sign in black print hangs in each of the windows of the grocery store of Harry Campbell, once of County Cork, Ireland, but now a good score of years on this side of the Statue of Liberty, and printed on it is the following:

"To Whom It May Concern—Campbell's Market, Inc., wishes to give to all his customers that owe money the privilege of having their bill marked 'Paid in Full'—what amounts to the sum of $9932.12."

Mr. Campbell has a wife and two children, so that, when times got hard, he understood how it was with people. Then times got harder, and he began to have the feeling that his old customers went out of their way to avoid meeting him on the street. He figured on what to do about it for a long time.

"Those customers of mine are all good people, fine people, the best you'll find," he said. "But trouble just caught up with them. I came then to the decision to declare a moratorium on those bills. I feel happier now and freer and all those customers are feeling the same. They come in smiling and shake me by the hand and buy a few dollars' worth and pay me cash and I get their new trade. And they hold up their heads nowadays and look at me like any other man."

The Monitor Index

Monday, June 19, 1933

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Financial News—Pages 8 and 9
News of Sports—Page 11

Features

Events Tonight 2
The Children's Page 6
The Home Forum 7
A Basis for International Unity (With Hungarian Translation)
News of Art, Music and the Theater 10
Radio Programs 11
Daily Features 13
Editorials 14

Things Present

America's Secretary of the Treasury has some interesting and practical things to say about music on the Editorial page.

On the Children's page you can read about the boy who had 16 fathers—or was it 16 mothers?

More Hymnal Notes on the inside back page. How many of the Pict-O-Grams, by the way, can you answer without reference to the answer box?

And Things to Come

Tuesday brings the Progress in Education page, Home Building and Gardening page, and another Letter Puzzle.

Money Linked To Other Issues By Washington

Stabilization of Currency Only Phase of Recovery, Administration Says

Partial Steps Decried

View Explains Rejection of Temporary Plan for Dollar and Pound

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 19—The Roosevelt Administration considers international currency stabilization as only one part of the world economic picture. It is unwilling to enter into an agreement on this question until it knows that agreements on other subjects are in fair way of being achieved.

Thus the American delegates at London have been advised to work for a general solution of all the various topics on which the United States is concerned, rather than to enter into an immediate agreement on currency stabilization, even though the latter theoretically is only for a temporary period.

That, in brief, appears to be the answer to the riddle which has set all Europe guessing. The American attitude has not hitherto been fully explained, and reports in London that an agreement for temporary stabilization of the dollar had been achieved received a prompt denial from the Administration at Washington.

Bargaining Power Seen

The answer seems to be that Washington is attempting to drive a bargain in which all the elements of pending world economic questions are included, rather than a piecemeal series of bargains which may leave out certain vital factors.

From one sense the Administration might be said to be reserving agreement on stabilization as a bargaining point; but from another it believes that the real recovery must be world-wide in its scope and hence that it is useless to seek final agreement on a single matter until all the elements of the problem are included. Instead of pushing currency stabilization to the forefront of the discussions therefore the Administration is willing to delay this subject until matters like disarmament, tariffs, domestic budgets and the like have been thoroughly canvassed.

Despite positive statements to the contrary there are many well-informed observers here who consider that the controversial war debt issue is included in this broad canvass of international controversies which the Administration thinks should be approached as a composite for general rather than individual solution.

Denials of Agreement

It is believed here that Mr. Roosevelt has expressed his views on the subject to the American delegation very forcefully. The two emphatic denials last week that an agreement had been reached on stabilization were part of the Administration's determination not to let currency stabilization anticipate a general accord on a much wider scale.

Apprehensions are held that if the United States should agree to temporary stabilization the conference might break up without achieving other results and under such circumstances that America could not "unstabilize" again, if it so desired.

The other great question here is whether the time actually has come for stabilization. On this point no definite information as to the Administration's views is available. It is understood that the mechanics of stabilization would be comparatively simple. Mr. George Harrison, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank, was engaged on this topic at London with the governors of the British and French banks, it is understood. So far as the machinery for the operation goes, if the policy were once decided upon, it would be comparatively simple, the governors found.

Difficulties in Decision

Conflicting domestic factors make it difficult for the Administration to make its decision on stabilization, quite apart from the London conference, it is believed here. Uncertainty as regards the dollar has contributed materially to recent stock market speculation and has probably played a part in the recent rise in United States prices.

The Administration regards the price rise as highly advantageous, but feels it should be based on the solid ground of business recovery rather than on the quicksands of speculation. Stabilization of the dollar would probably give a check to the stock market, which might or might not be advantageous in restraining its recent spectacular rise, but also it might do considerable damage to the very real business improvement that has shown itself.

Treasury officials seem to lean to the view that dollar stabilization is about due, if the public can be made to see that it is better business which is making the stock market go up, and not the stock market which is forcing business improvement.

From the Treasury Department it was learned today that the Administration is keeping a hands off policy as regards the dollar's present fluctuations. Reports that a stabilization fund had been created were denied. The Treasury will step in only to check what is described

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Gov. Cross Lauds Press in Address To Phi Beta Kappa

Lowell's Sermon Concludes Service as President of Harvard

Gov. Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut, in his address to the Harvard chapter of Phi Beta Kappa this morning, lauded the trend toward greater usefulness which the press is manifesting as a result of its alertness to the growing interest of the public in governmental affairs.

His remarks followed a similar trend to those of Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell yesterday in which the retiring head of Harvard University in his baccalaureate sermon to the 297th graduating class told his audience to control personal prejudice and selfishness and in times of stress to keep their calmness and balance of mind so that they may lead impulsive multitudes in right paths.

At the Phi Beta Kappa business meeting this morning, 25 seniors and 10 honorary members were elected to membership. George H. Chase, '96, dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, was re-elected president; Langdon P. Marvin, '98, vice-president; Willard Reed, '91, chief marshal; and Crane Brinton, corresponding secretary.

Following the business meeting, Governor Cross reviewed the opportunities for public service which college graduates have both as voters and office holders. "Like everyone else who holds public office, I am sometimes asked by young men about to leave the university whether I think it is a good thing for them to go into politics. Now, as a matter of fact, every able-bodied American goes into politics as soon as he is a registered voter. From that moment on he is actually 'in' politics."

Dr. Lowell's sermon yesterday contained a warning note. "Drowning men catch at straws," he said, "and suffering people are ready to seize upon any proposed remedies. A tale is related of a man on a sinking ship who thought first of saving his beloved watch from the wreck and did so by throwing it overboard. We are told that things must change, and so they must. Otherwise life would be monotonous, and men's energies would be unstirred. Without progress in human affairs, imagination would suffer the atrophy that always results from disuse.

"Considering the changes that have come in the past, and the delight people take in studying them, is it not strange that they have been so little foreseen? If they had been, would they not have taken a different and probably a better form? Foresight for our blind humanity is difficult, and yet it is the most precious of all the gifts to men. The old adage, to be forewarned is to be forearmed, has its counterpart, that to be taken unawares is to be defenseless, for lack of foresight entails the happening of the unexpected, and often an attempt to meet a startling emergency by hasty and ill-considered remedies. Above all, let us bear in mind that a good citizen's first duty—mark you, by no means his only duty—but his first duty to the public is to preserve untarnished his own moral integrity."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Motorists Urged To Keep to Right In Ryan's Report

Five guideposts to highway safety which are being flagrantly ignored by motorists and pedestrians were cited by Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, in his weekly report today, observance of which he declared would go far towards reducing highway fatalities.

The points the Registrar referred to were picking up strangers, backing up without first looking behind, riding on the back of trucks, dangling of ropes or chains from the rear of cars and trucks and the sudden inattention to the control of a car which goes with the loss of a hat or some other apparel from the automobile. All these points entered into the nine motor fatalities of the last week, the Registrar reported, which, by the way, was the lowest toll for any week since March. Incidentally, the total was one fewer than last week and five fewer than in the corresponding week of a year ago. The record for the year to date, the Registrar declared, is now 380 fatalities compared to 345 during the corresponding period last year.

Adding his voice to the Registrar's warnings was Mr. Robert T. Bushnell, newly appointed president of the Boston Automobile Club, who expressed his amazement at the flagrant disregard by motorists of the basic highway rule "keep to the right." Failure to keep to the right, Mr. Bushnell stated, is third on the list of the eight chief causes of motor accidents in Massachusetts, as revealed in a police campaign during the last several weeks.

"There is less excuse for driving on the left of the road than for any other road law violation on the books," the Automobile Association head said. He added: "It is just plain, sloppy driving, and not only puts the driver in a dangerous position from cars ahead but also tempts the driver behind to pass on the right." Mr. Bushnell, as a result of his review of accidents, reiterated the frequently emphasized warning not to cut corners on left-hand turns and not to cut in and out of line.

And Will the Policyholders Be Happy!

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Dr. Millikan to Address New England Institute

More than 150 teachers, ministers, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. leaders and students from all over New England have registered for the second annual New England Institute of International Relations, which opens at Wellesley College, Wellesley, June 22, to continue through July 1. Noted world peace speakers from all parts of the United States are coming to conduct courses and address public evening gatherings at the 10-day school, which is under the auspices of the American Friends Service Committee.

Dr. Robert A. Millikan, chairman of the executive council, California Institute of Technology, is to be the principal speaker, and on Monday evening, June 26, is to give a public lecture in Alumnæ Hall, Wellesley, on "Science and Internationalism.'" The institute, according to Mrs. Gordon T. Bowles, field secretary, is particularly significant and important this year because it comes during the Disarmament Conference and International Economic Conference and also because of the cancellation of the Williamstown Institute this year.

Tonight at the Pops

Request Program

"Pomp and Circumstance".....Elgar
"William Tell," Overture.....Rossini
"Kammenoi Ostrow".....Rubinstein
"Soviet Iron Foundry".....Mossoloff
Largo.....Handel
"Bolero".....Ravel
Rhapsody in Blue.....Gershwin
Soloist: J. M. Sanromá
"By the Beautiful Blue Danube," Waltz.....Strauss
"Jealousy," Gypsy Tango.....Gade
"Wintergreen for President"..Gershwin

Cambridge to Cut Electricity Rates

Cambridge residents will enjoy lower rates for electricity beginning Aug. 1 under an order issued June 16 by the Public Utilities Commission to the Cambridge Electric Light Company, advising the firm to revise its domestic rate.

Although the basic rate of 5 cents per kilowatt hour is not to be changed, the consumers will pay that rate only for the first 75 kilowatt hours instead of 2000. For electricity in excess of 75 kilowatt hours the charge will be 2½ cents, instead of 4 cents for all over 2000 kilowatt hours, according to the commission's order.

In addition, the commission has ordered the company to cut its rate for small power purposes, the rate to be "5 cents per kilowatt hour for the first 300 kilowatt hours and 2½ cents for all over 300 kilowatt hours; provided that the company is authorized to make a demand charge of $1.50 for each kilowatt, or portion thereof, of demand in excess of two kilowatts." The company may make a minimum charge of 75 cents per month.

Citizens Point to Need For More Traffic Lights

Modern vigilantes to supplement police work may be necessary to curb speeding on Beacon Street, between Audubon Circle and the bridge near Mountfort Street, unless traffic lights are installed in the district, a delegation from the Audubon-Beacon Improvement Association pointed out to Mr. Joseph A. Conry, Boston Traffic Commissioner, at police headquarters June 16.

Although when the speed trap is operating, speeding is stopped in the district, the delegates declared that as soon as the police trap is lifted, the motorists operate between 35 and 60 miles an hour on Beacon Street. The trap, effective for six weeks, has resulted in approximately 500 arrests. Mr. Conry recommended to the police commissioner that a mounted officer be assigned to the territory, and that speed signs be placed on Audubon Circle. He pointed out that financial reasons prevent installing of traffic beacons.

Wesleyan University Confers Honorary Degrees

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 19 (AP)—Seven honorary degrees were conferred today by Wesleyan University at its 101st commencement in addition to 138 degrees in courses.

The recipients and degrees were: Frank L. Boyden, headmaster of Deerfield Academy, LL. D.; Arthur W. Browne, Ithaca, N. Y., member of the Cornell University faculty for 30 years, D. Sc.; John Spencer Camp, Hartford, Conn., composer and donor of the Camp chair of music as Wesleyan, Doctor of Music; Robert L. Tucker, Columbus, Ohio, director of the Wesley Foundation at Ohio State University, D. D.; Frank C. Atherton, Honolulu, Hawaiian industrial leader, Harry W. Waidler, executive director of the League for Industrial Democracy, and John Albert Poynton, New York, trustee of the Carnegie Foundation, M. A. Dr. James L. McConaughy, president of the college, conferred the degrees.

Boston Art Notes

Boston Art Club

The final special exhibition of the season is on view at the Boston Art Club. Oil paintings by artist members and sculptures, especially invited, comprise the display.

It is wise to visit the exhibition without any preconceived ideas as to what is important in picture-making. A club membership, designated as "artists" may be very varied indeed. The word artist is loosely applicable. In the pictorial arts, anyone who can cover a canvas with pigment so that something recognizable, agreeable, sentimental results is called an artist. The demands are not strict or forbidding; all that is asked is some patience on the part of the performer, a fairly good eye and a mildly obedient brush. Many people paint, and there is accordingly an abundance of pictures.

There are here many portraits, some made with conscientious light-and-shadow treatment, others leaning toward the sweeter sentiments. There are landscapes, for the most part well designed and firmly constructed, a contrast to the soft gradations and excessive nuances of the portraits. One general characteristic is that of brightness and exuberance, a commendable quality, attained not often enough by painters in general.

The Boston Art Club, compared with similar organizations in other cities, and other countries as well, maintains a high level. It holds to a conservative standard, encourages the deeply rooted traditions of the local art schools, and disdains the progressive movement in fine art persisting in other circles. New ideas percolate through slowly; there is a hint of the novel palettes which have been employed by Parisian schools, but in general the tendency is to paint in a manner which has been assimilated. There are very few pictures which betray an inner struggle on the part of the artist with ideas and their approximate expression.

This has been a good year for sculpture; the supplementary display of portraits has some fine contributions. D. A.

Amherst College Honors Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow

AMHERST, Mass., June 19 (AP)—Mrs. Elizabeth Cutter Morrow, widow of Dwight W. Morrow, and Mr. Lewis W. Douglas, director of the budget, were among those to receive honorary degrees today from Amherst College at its 112th commencement. Four other honorary degrees were conferred and 139 degress in courses were awarded. Dwight W. Morrow Jr. was among the graduated to receive a B. A.

Recipients of honorary awards and their degrees were: Mrs. Morrow, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Arthur Stanley Pease, president emeritus of Amherst, and professor of Latin at Harvard; Mr. Frank W. Stearns, Boston, confident of the late Calvin Coolidge; Mr. Frank L. Babbott Jr., president of the Long Island College of Medicine, LL. D., and Mr. George Henry Haynes, professor of political science at Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Doctor of Humane Letters.

Norwich Holds Graduation

NORTHFIELD, Vt., June 19 (AP)—Norwich University today gave diplomas to 48 seniors at its 114th commencement and conferred five honorary degrees. The degrees were presented by Gov. Stanley C. Wilson, to Caroline S. Woodruff, principal of Castelton Normal School, Doctor of Education; Mr. Porter H. Richardson, Syracuse University, Doctor of Science; Leon E. Dix, Norwich, Master of Science, and Arthur W. Pease or Norwich, Master of Arts.

Truck Regulation Based on Decision Of Public Opinion

The public has voluntarily transferred freight from railroads to trucks and consequently the public should be looked to for an answer to the question of whether highway transport should be regulated further, in the opinion of Mr. George F. Mahoney, traffic instructor in the Massachusetts University extension courses.

Referring to pending truck legislation in Massachusetts as incorporated in House Bill 1447, Mr. Mahoney emphasized that the public is the one to benefit or to lose by truck regulation, that the public is entitled to the best type of transportation and should have the lowest rates possible. He questioned the contention of railroads that truck men should be forced to file tariffs and classifications, as the railroads do, on the argument that rail lines have invited regulation, in many cases, by inefficient management and unfair rate-making.

Truck men aver, he said, that the volume of business which has come to them has been by the voluntary transfer of this traffic on the part of the shipping public because of more efficient and rapid service, particularly for shorter hauls on less than carload lots. Distinct advantages accrue to the farmer in shipping his produce to market promptly by truck to avoid spoilage, he said.

Mr. Mahoney took exception to the claim that truckmen do not pay heavy taxes like the railroads and he held that trucks are not putting men out of employment but require 150 operators to man sufficient trucks to transport as much freight as could be handled by five men on railroad hauls.

Winant Ends Legislature After 164 Days' Record

CONCORD, N. H., June 19. (AP)—The regular session of the 1933 Legislature was history June 17.

At midnight Gov. John G. Winant appeared in both branches of the General Court and declared the sessions adjourned after 164 days, the longest on record.

Ball Club Men Join Chamber

Baseball has become linked to the Boston Chamber of Commerce with two members just signed up, it was announced today. Mr. Thomas A. Yawkey, president and owner of the Boston American League Baseball Club, and Mr. Edward T. Collins, vice-president and general manager, were signed up by Mr. Charles A Coyle, director of public relations.

Events Tonight

Harvard University: Meeting, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, University 5, 8; Senior Spread and dance, Lowell House, 9.

Alumni reunion and supper, New England Conservatory of Music, Brown Hall, 7:15.

Meeting, Boston School Committee, Administration Building, 15 Beacon Street, 7:30.

Radcliffe College: Senior exercices and reception, 8 to 12.

Special town meeting, Cary Memorial Hall, Lexington Center, 8.

Presentation of "Follies," by Harvard University class of 1908, Rindge Auditorium, Cambridge, 8.

Twelfth annual convention, New England Bakers Association; Board of Governors' dinner, 6:30; midway dance, all evening; New Ocean House, Swampscott.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Mädchen in Uniform," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Events Tomorrow

Harvard University: Annual meeting, Harvard Law School Association, Langdell Hall, 11; Seniors' class day; chapel service for seniors, address by Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president, Memorial Church, 11; senior exercises, Sanders Theater, 4; Ivy Oration by Mr. Stephen Henry Stackpole, presentation of class banner to 1936; demonstrations by classes of 1908 and 1933, confetti battle, Harvard Stadium, 5:30.

Commencement exercises, New England Conservatory of Music, address by Dr. Lewis Perry, principal of Phillips Exeter Academy, Jordan Hall, 3; informal reception to graduating class, friends, faculty, alumni and trustees, Brown Hall, after exercises.

Annual outing, New England Water Works Association and Boston Society of Civil Engineers, Presidential Club, Wayland, Mass., all day.

Twelfth annual convention, New England Bakers Association; Get-together luncheon, New Ocean House, Swampscott, 1.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Miss Mae Taylor, soprano, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, pianist, 2:45.

Forty-seventh anniversary luncheon, School of Mechanics section of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, class of 1886, Mr. Hiram Percy Maxim, natural scientist and author, speaker, Park House, 12:30.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Free guidance to Egyptian Art, by Miss Eaton, 11.

University Club: Luncheon, University of Pennsylvania Club, 12:30.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Mädchen in Uniform," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open weekdays 9 to 5, except Mondays, when the Museum is closed. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Charlotte Beebe Wilbour Collection of English silver; woodcuts in chiaroscuro; fifteenth century illustrated books; engravings after Peter Bruegel; Constable-Lucas, "English Landscape"; Byzantine coins lent by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Jackson Holmes.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court)—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11, and other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sundays, April 30 to July 30 from 1 to 5; admission free; music at 2.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Loan exhibition of modern sculpture by George Kolbe, Wilhelm Lehmbruck, Aristide Maillol, Gaston Lachaise, Charles Despiau, Jacob Epstein, Rodin, Degas, Daumier. Loan exhibition of water colors by John S. Sargent, primarily landscapes. Both exhibitions throughout June. Also German prints from the museum collection. Nineteenth century prints.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—General exhibition of Teutonic art. Also garden court exhibition of sculpture by Boston artists.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days and holidays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., Sundays 1:30 to 5 o'clock. Special exhibition: Japanese color prints, including reproductions of works of Hokusai and Hiroshige, bird panels by Kosin and Shosan. Through June.

Boston Athenæum—Costume plates from Godey's, Peterson's, Ackermann's and other nineteenth century magazines. Exhibition in the art room, second floor, admission free on application at desk. Through June.

Boston Art Club—Members' exhibition of oils. Through June 24.

Boston Public Library—Exhibition of Printing for Commerce. Fifty Best Books of 1932, Fifty Best British Books of 1931, and Fifty Best German Books of 1931, through the courtesy of the American Institute of Graphic Arts, Treasure room: Selected works of Ariosto, Dryden and Milton; other rarities. Both through June 25.

Goodman-Walker Gallery—Old master prints.

Foster Bros.—General summer exhibition.

Grace Horne Galleries—General summer exhibition.

Jasson Galleries—English sporting paintings. Through June.

Goodspeed's Print Shop—Audubon prints of bird life.

W. J. Gardner Galleries—Recent water colors by Vladimir Povlosky.

Holman's Print Shop—General summer exhibition.

Guild of Boston Artists—Annual spring members' exhibition. Through June 30.

Boston City Club—Enlarged photographs of Old Boston. Through June 30.

Children's Art Center—An exhibition of Russian and Turkish art lent by Dr. Hallowell Davis, and sketches of Boston by Kay Peterson. Through June 20.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls—Work of 10 children from 15 to 19 years of age. Through June.

Doll & Richards—General summer exhibitions.

Twentieth Century Club—Oil paintings of flowers, by Jane M. Grau. Through June.

Schervee Studio—General print show.

Copley Society—Oils and water colors by Grace Evelyn Brown. Through June.

SELF SETTING PERMANENT WAVE by GASTON
Croquignole
Junior $7.50 Gaston $10.00
C. S. Gaston of Paris
Creator of Feminine Beauty
1726 CONN. AVENUE
Pot. 6440 WASHINGTON, D. C.

17th Cafeteria
734 17th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
One block west of The White House
HOME COOKING
Breakfast 25c-35c
Luncheon 35c-50c
Dinner 50c-65c
Also a la Carte

Telegraph Your Flower Orders
FLOWERS
The Gift of Beauty and Understanding
We take pride in offering you an individualized flower service in the modern mode.
Gude's
MAIN STORE. 1212 F ST.
Phone NAtional 4278
Other Gude Bros. Co. Flower Shops at 3103 14th Street 5016 Conn. Avenue 1124 Conn. Avenue
WASHINGTON, D. C.

GREATER METROPOLITAN BEAUTY SHOPS, INC.
1202 G Street N. W. NA. 3285
WASHINGTON, D. C.
ALL BRANCHES OF
BEAUTY SERVICE
Expertly Rendered—Featuring
• QUALITY •
AT MODERATE RATES
PERMANENT WAVE
SPECIALISTS—EXCLUSIVE SYSTEMS

The Allies' Inn
1703 New York Avenue
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Breakfast Luncheon Dinner
GUEST ROOMS

Robert of Paris INC.
Have Your
COIFFURE
DESIGNED BY
MR. ROBERT
Artist in Hair Dressing.
PERMANENT WAVES, $10.00
JUNIOR WAVES, $7.50
1514 Connecticut Ave. No. 2776-2777
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Famous old Virginia Recipes
LUNCHEON and DINNER
Tempting Menus Personally Planned by Miss Steger
LOTOS LANTERN
733 17th Street N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Collier Inn
COLUMBIA RD. AT 18TH ST.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Dinners 50c, 65c
Sundays 65c, 75c
Deluxe Dinner Served Daily and Sunday, $1.00
Chicken Served Every Day

THE NEW Jelleff's
1216-1220 F STREET N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
The Larger Woman
can be cool . . . smart . . . comfortable . . . at little cost—if she'll choose her clothes at Jelleff's. Sizes 40½ to 52½.
Cool Summer Dresses $12.75 to $39.50
FIFTH FLOOR

FUR REPAIR and RENOVATION
$19.95
Summer Special!
1. Repairing where edges and rips.
2. New loops and buttons.
3. Thorough cleaning.
4. Relining with good quality silk crepe.
5. Storage up to $100 valuation.
(Additional fur charged at new low prices)
LANSBURGH'S
7th, 8th and E
WASHINGTON, D. C.

July Clearance
offering reductions on every
Kuppenheimer and Grosner SUIT
in stock
GROSNER
of 1325 F Street
Washington, D. C.

Shepard's
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Put Your Furs in Storage Before The Damage Is Done!
Heat—as great an enemy as moths—will ruin your furs! A call now to Dexter 7500 will bring a delivery truck to your door and in 24 hours your furs will be safely stored in their natural freezing climate.
Fur Storage—Second Floor.

For here, for there, for everywhere
Butterfly Footwear
For Women and Misses
Featuring WHITE
White kid, white buck, white fabric, black and white, brown and white. Sizes 3 to 8½. AAA to C widths. Sale Price, $3.50
The Outlet Company
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

WORLD'S FAIR CHICAGO
TOURS LEAVING DAILY
$40 upward
SUMMER CRUISES
6 Days and Longer from
$36 upward
CRUMP-COLPITTS TRAVEL SERVICE
76 DORRANCE STREET
PROVIDENCE, R. I. GASPEE 8004

VACATION PROBLEMS EASILY SOLVED
by

RYAL SWORTH TRAVEL SERVICE
TICKETS-TOURS-CRUISES
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Electric Refrigeration will soon cost more
KELVINATOR
Prices Go Up June 28
NORGE
Rollator Refrigeration
will soon advance in price.
Buy your electric refrigerator now at the lowest prices from
BURKE-TARR'S
270 Weybosset St., Providence, R. I.

GASPEE 3444
Laura M. Mac Farlane
BEAUTY SALON
Juizell Permanent Wave
Room 502, Woolworth Bldg.
Westminster and Dorrance Sts.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Paper is the vogue
See our large display of white and colored
NAPKINS
60 for 10c
White and Colored Doilies, Tray Cloths, Paper Plates, Cups, Table Cloths and Paper Towels. Use paper in your town or summer home.
Providence Paper Co.
44-48 Weybosset St.
Providence

Shoes and Hosiery
for Men and Women
TENTO SHOES
for Style and Comfort
Most styles $8.50
Women's Hosiery 79c and higher
Thomas G. Peirce & Son
SIX GENERATIONS OF SHOE RETAILING SINCE 1797
Westminster and Dorrance Streets
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

WRIGHT'S SILVER CREAM

Miller & Rhoads
"THE SHOPPING CENTER"
RICHMOND, VA.

Sydnor & Hundley

108 E. Grace St.
RICHMOND
VIRGINIA
FURNITURE
RUGS
DRAPERIES
SHADES
LINOLEUMS

HARPER METHOD
Care of the hair, skin and hands
1714 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
Phones: North 5701-5702 and
701-2-3-4 Westory Building
N. E. Corner 14th and F Streets
Across from Garfinckels
Tel. Metropolitan 8323, Washington, D. C.

E. T. Goodman
Specialist in
Meats
ARCADE MARKET
14th and Park Road
WASHINGTON, D. C.

OLD TIME
Salt Rising Bread
Famous for Its Goodness

At any of the Five
BARKER
ORIGINAL BAKERIES
18th St. at Columbia Rd.
616 9th St. 3128 14th St.
1408 N. Y. Ave. 3517 Conn. Ave.
NO MAIL ORDERS, PLEASE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Such Is Reputation
The thing that makes House & Herrmann's such a popular store for furniture, etc., is its entire dependability. We have established a standard for "Furniture of Merit" and nothing can induce us to lower that standard.
Our selling policy insures the lowest price for quality.
Our costless credit makes buying easy and paying easier
HOUSE & HERRMANN
"FURNITURE OF MERIT"
SEVENTH AND EYE WASHINGTON, D. C.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP
10th, 11th, F and G Streets, Washington
Entertain Your Guests in the Tea Room
An important part of "seeing Washington" is having luncheon or afternoon tea in the Tea Room (seventh floor). Your guests will appreciate your thoughtfulness in bringing them here—and will enjoy the splendid cuisine, the excellent service, and the quiet atmosphere which invites visiting.

Waldorf
TO-NIGHT'S EVENING SPECIAL
Broiled Scotch Ham Steak, Hot Pineapple Ring, Baked Potato, Rolls and Butter,
25c
TO-MORROW'S NOON SPECIAL
Cold Corned Brisket of Beef, Mustard Pickles, Sliced Tomatoes, Potato Salad, Rolls and Butter.
25c
Over a Million Meals Weekly
A CLEAN PLACE TO EAT.

Pittsburgh Head Of Coal Company Not to Join Code

Wants Nothing to Do With Industry's Action, but Will Pay High Wages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, June 19—The bituminous coal industry, first to be addressed by Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, in his capacity as administrator of the National Industrial Recovery Act, also is the first to present an obstacle to the General's prosperity offensive under the act. Less than 24 hours after he was forced down in Pittsburgh on his flight to the Chicago convention of the National Coal Association Friday, General Johnson learned of the Pittsburgh Coal Company's wish to have nothing to do with any code to be drawn up by the coal industry.

As the Pittsburgh Coal Company is the largest in the western Pennsylvania bituminous coal fields and is controlled by the interests of Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, one-time Secretary of the Treasury, significance was attached to the announcement by its president, Mr. J. D. A. Morrow that "companies which do not enter into such codes are not affected by the law."

Mr. Morrow, when asked about the law's provision permitting the President to impose codes on industries and to grant licenses, said such action probably would not stand up in the courts on constitutional grounds.

The coal industry's code, drawn by a committee of 19 large operators and labor representatives and adopted by the National Coal Association, does not go beyond recognizing the right of miners to organize and be represented, leaving details of wages and labor conditions to be worked out by district associations.

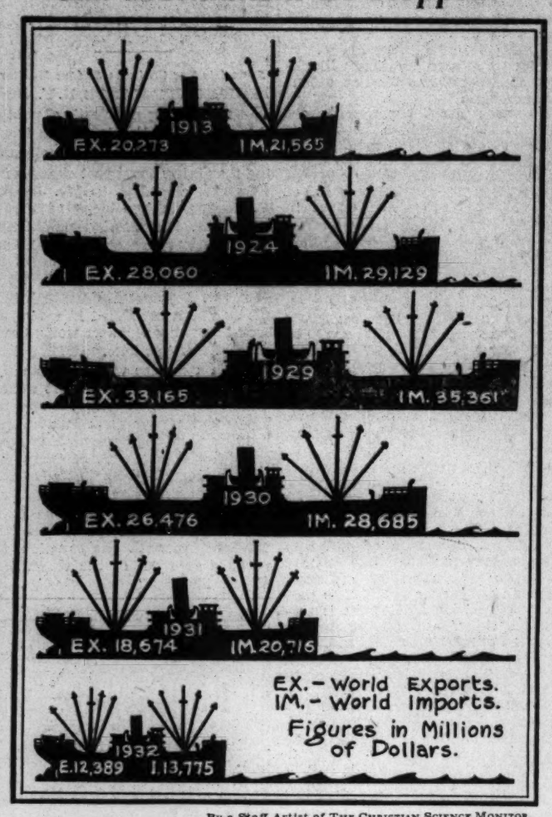
Light is thrown on the Pittsburgh Coal Company's objection to this recognition when it is recalled this concern precipitated the war on the United Mine Workers of America and broke its wage agreement with the union in 1925.

"I told General Johnson that we would pay a wage scale higher than any minimum wage scale which he might set or which might be set by the United Mine Workers," Mr. Morrow told reporters Saturday. "Through the help of our employees we have increased operating efficiency and we are willing to reward them for their coöperation. We shall conform to any provisions on hours of work which may be established."

"The law does not change our policy in regard to the United Mine Workers; our employees negotiate with us through committees which they elect. The law does not require us to recognize a union or to employ union men."

In spite of the "hitch" introduced by the Morrow statement, General Johnson declared that in most cases industrial leaders were coöperating with him in efforts to develop codes to eliminate ruinous competition and to increase the buying power of workers. He stressed the Recovery Act's provision empowering the President to enforce codes upon companies unwilling to give adequate coöperation.

Can Fluctuations Be Stopped?



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

EXTREMES IN WORLD TRADE

Length of Ships Shows Proportionate Rise or Fall in Total Exports and Imports of All Nations, First Before the War, Then During the Recovery and Then During the Last Four Years.

London Awaits American Action

(Continued from Page 1)

as "pure speculation," and the flight of capital.

Mr. William Phillips, Acting Secretary of State, announced today that all information regarding stabilization and similar matters would be given out at the Treasury rather than the State Department. Mr. Dean Acheson, Undersecretary, has been the source of news from this department in the temporary absence of Mr. William H. Woodin.

The Treasury today intimated that it did not consider the present exchange rate of the dollar a reflection on its true value but only an approximation and that more time might be required to work out a fair ratio.

As for the recent confusion between reports from the American delegation at London and the Washington Administration it is hoped that this can be obviated in the future by fuller reports from London of the day-to-day progress of negotiations.

When the first press report came to Washington last week that an agreement had been reached the Administration was completely in the dark, it is understood. Finally the detailed statement of the proposed temporary currency stabilization came through, but it was then decided that such an arrangement would be premature—until the agreement had been broadened to cover other international issues.

The exchange of notes regarding the debt payment due from France, between the French Ambassador, M. André Lefebvre de La Boulaye, and Mr. William Phillips, Acting Secretary of State, follow:

Text of French Note

The French Government had hoped that the due date of June 15 would not arrive before the conclusion of an arrangement on the settlement of the war debts, responding to the considerations set forth in the resolution voted by the Chamber of Deputies on Dec. 13.

Circumstances, unfortunately, have not yet permitted the realization of that hope, but the French Government still thinks that in the nearest future a solution ought to be found for the problem of intergovernmental debts in the interest of world economic recovery and particularly for the purpose of maintaining as well as of developing the results already obtained, which results are due in so large a measure to the sacrifices of France with respect to her own claims.

The French Government therefore finds itself obliged to postpone the payment due on June 15. But it by no means intends to break, unilaterally, engagements freely entered into and desires to renew to the Federal Government the assurance that it is always ready to bring in all appropriate ways its most active coöperation in seeking a satisfactory solution.

American Reply

The Government of the United States acknowledges receipt of the note of the French Government setting forth its attitude concerning the debt obligation due on June 15th to this country. It notes that the French Government has failed to meet in whole or in part the installment due on existing debt agreement between the French Government and the Government of the United States.

The Government of the United States must, in all frankness, call attention to the problems raised by the failure of the French Government to meet the payment due on December 15th, 1932, which have not yet been solved or even discussed between the two nations.

A similar reply was sent to Poland and Belgium, which have not paid the last two installments.

Stabilization Defined In Popular Terms

By the Associated Press

London, June 19

LAY delegates to the World Economic Conference were calling yesterday for interpreters to translate the strange language of the financial wizards.

With gold standard countries demanding immediate "de facto stabilization" of currencies, and with the Americans saying that no more than "controlled stabilization" was possible at this time, many delegates demanded that plainer terms be used.

It was explained that de facto stabilization means definite stabilization at fixed rates, which would have virtually the same effect as final stabilization on the gold standard. Controlled stabilization means only the smoothing out of sharp fluctuations by keeping day-by-day changes within narrow limits.

American Issues Hold First Place in Trade Negotiations at London

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 19—American internal policies today dominated the World Economic Conference as President Roosevelt's rejection of the proposed currency agreement and the delegation's repudiation of horizontal tariff-cut suggestions put forward in its name were the chief points of discussion.

Despite these two incidents the conference somewhat tranquilly entered its second stage with discussion of main economic and monetary problems in all their details in committees and subcommittees.

But the monetary stabilization question remains the chief issue before the conference despite President Roosevelt's action.

Main Points Under Debate

So much confusion persists over this issue that it is important to record a few indisputable points:

First, after nearly a week's negotiation, a group of specially summoned central bankers at a meeting at the Bank of England with collaboration of an official Treasury group hammered out on Thursday last a tentative general understanding to keep dollar exchange relatively stable in connection with the pound and franc for the duration of the conference.

Second, this agreement did not envisage even pegging at a fixed ratio between the pound and dollar, far less the actual stabilization of these currencies. It merely proposed coöperation between central banks to keep currencies within a narrow agreed range so exchange fluctuations would not disrupt the conference.

Third, obviously even so tenuous an accord had to be submitted for Washington's approval. This was done late Thursday and preliminary telephonic consultations gave London to understand President Roosevelt favored a plan of indefinite form.

Dollar Shifts Halted

Fourth, while waiting final word it is believed central banks actually began work to keep currencies steady and it is certain that from Tuesday to Saturday the pound and dollar kept far quieter than they had done for some time before.

Fifth, but on Thursday, when premature news of a stabilization agreement was published in an exaggerated form and New York Stock Exchange and commodity prices broke badly, Washington was warned that pegging at, say, $4.05 to the pound would deflate Wall Street's boomlet and forced President Roosevelt's rejection of the stabilization plan.

No Plans For Resumption

Now Mr. George L. Harrison, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, who, with Mr. O. W. M. Sprague and Mr. James P. Warburg, worked out the London exchange steadying agreement, has sailed for America. Whether his departure means the end of tentative stabilization prospects, or whether central banks are to be permitted to stick to their intention of unofficially steadying the dollar remains uncertain. At present there apparently are no plans for resumption of negotiations at London or elsewhere. Mr. Sprague, too, may return to the United States, and Mr. Warburg remain in London simply to assist the American delegation's monetary efforts.

The agreement which was worked out last week was regarded in London as containing the ultimate possible concession from the British and French. The British consented to the figure for steadying purposes far more favorable to the dollar than anything hitherto mentioned. The French agreed to use their gold reserves in support of the dollar. Everybody was reasonably happy.

But the conflict with prospective currency inflation in the United States remained. Or rather London's program endangered what is called Wall Street's "psychological boomlet" as distinguished from a real rise in commodity prices as a result of President Roosevelt's tangible constructive actions.

It was hoped in London that the Administration's financial leaders would consent to a drop in the market under the theory that speculative stock inflation was an unsound foundation for recovery, while they strove to hang to a commodity price rise.

But President Roosevelt decided otherwise and the conference is now faced with the prospect of doing its work under the menace of a violently wabbly dollar. Already today the dollar began by dropping five points in relation to the pound as a result of Mr. Roosevelt's statement. Whatever the future holds, it is exceedingly difficult for either the monetary or the economic committee to agree on a single point in their agendas without knowing what the value of the world's chief currency is likely to become.

Therefore the arrival of Mr. Raymond Moley, Assistant Secretary of State, next week, is eagerly anticipated. So great excitement have this gentleman's press notices stirred in conference circles that he has become almost a fabulous figure. To some he is regarded as a sinister nationalist, to others a national hero, but everybody is interested in what light he can shed on inflation possibilities and the mild-mannered Barnard College professor is certain to cause here the greatest stir in his meteoric career.

The conference's other sensation was presentation of a horizontal tariff cut proposal in the name of the American delegation and its subsequent repudiation. For months Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and some of his tariff experts have strongly favored a horizontal cut in all tariffs of some 10 per cent.

But the scheme was opposed by

Mexico Proposes Control of Production As Major Policy for London Conference

Co-Author of Plan

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ENRIQUE CROZAT

congressional leaders in the delegation, and now it is stated that Administration forces in Washington are definitely against it.

But tariff experts clung to their hope that the scheme might be somehow negotiated with other powers. Hence when last Friday they were asked to submit propositions for discussion they included a 10 per cent cut, in a long memorandum handed in late Saturday.

Mr. Hull signed the covering letter and authorized presentation. Although the plan was everywhere described as a suggestion, it is unheard of in diplomatic circles to suggest something one's government opposes. It is most reasonable to assume that President Roosevelt kept an open mind on the issue, leaving authority to the delegation, and all members save Mr. Hull were against the horizontal cut proposal.

The majority has now acted. Nevertheless the pan stands on the records of the economic committee as a proposal of the American delegation to which that very delegation is opposed.

These events have placed the American group in an embarrasing and unenviable position before the whole conference, and Dr. Hendrik Colijn, economic committee's chairman, asked today that the proposal be official before being presented to him by some delegation representative.

This committee generally agreed today on the desirability of abolition of trade prohibitions and quotas, but speakers pointed out that actual results under these lofty declarations depend upon the stability of the world's money. Thus every issue returns to the monetary one. Eyes are still turned toward the United States and the question today and probably for many remaining days of the conference will be "are you going to inflate the dollar, and if so, how much?" When the answer is given the conference may make progress.

Representative Kemp

NEW ORLEANS, June 19 (AP)—Mr Boliver Edwards Kemp, who passed on at his home in Amite last night represented the Sixth Louisiana District in the Seventy-third Congress. He was graduated from the law department of Tulane University and was admitted to the Louisiana bar in 1898. He had been active in promoting agricultural enterprises and in educational work. Mr. Kemp was elected to represent the Sixth District in the Sixty-ninth Congress. He was afterward reëlected to the Seventieth, Seventy-first and Seventy-second Congresses without opposition.

Shoe Workers Convene

BROCKTON, Mass., June 19 (AP)—Amalgamation of all groups of shoe workers into one organization was advocated by the National Shoe Workers' Association at last night's sessions of their three-day convention here. Other resolutions included the advocacy of a minimum wage scale, the five-day, 40-hour working week, and a protest against child labor.

Colby Honors Colby

WATERVILLE, Maine, June 19 (AP)—Mr. Bainbridge Colby, New York attorney and Secretary of State in President Wilson's Cabinet, received a degree of Doctor of Law at the 112th commencement of Colby College today. The Rev. Dwight J. Bradley, Newton, Mass., received a degree of Doctor of Divinity, Prof. Justin O. Wellman, University of New Hampshire, Doctor of Pedagogy, and Mr. Frank B. Hubbard, retiring treasure of Colby, Master of Arts.

Waste of Present System Is Stressed in Argument for Reorganization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—Mexico has submitted to the World Economic Conference, a plan to solve the world's crisis through a complete reorganization of present economic structures and replacing them with a rationalized system of controlling production and consumption.

"It is only through a conscious concept of production and consumption organization," it is stated, "that we shall obtain an abundant economy to satisfy all peoples, with the integral and universal rationalization of production and consumption: first, in each productive center or group; second, within national plans; third, through an international plan."

Reference is made to the tremendous wastes of both materials and energy under the functions of "present economic systems," which are considered completely inadequate to needs under present-day circumstances. "The lack of rationalization and consumption," it is pointed out, "during the course of a century, so increased the cost of production throughout the world, that in spite of technical advances production has become unprofitable for the majority of enterprises."

The plan was worked out in the Department of National Economy and the Department of Technical Economy of the National Council, under the direct supervision of Señor Bernabe L. de Elias and Señor Enrique Crozat, officials of these departments respectively.

Señor Crozat said that this plan is also sponsored by the Academia de Ciencias Antonio Alzate, one of the oldest scientific societies on the American continent.

A copy of the plan was also submitted to Señor Alberto J. Pani, who heads Mexico's delegation to the World Economic Conference.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Tuesday; warmer Tuesday; moderate northwest or west winds.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; slowly rising temperature Tuesday and in north portion tonight.

Maine: Partly cloudy; not so cool in interior tonight; Tuesday fair; slowly rising temperature in central and west portions.

New Hampshire and Connecticut: Partly cloudy with slowly rising temperature tonight and Tuesday.

Vermont: Partly cloudy; possibly showers tonight and Tuesday; slowly rising temperature.

Rhode Island: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; slowly rising temperature tonight and Tuesday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest and north winds tonight, shifting to northeast and east over north portion Tuesday and to west over south portion Tuesday; partly overcast weather tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	68	78	Nantucket	56	64
Bismarck	76	106	New Orleans	78	92
Boston	58	61	New York	64	74
Buffalo	64	66	Norfolk, Va.	68	76
Charleston	80	90	North Platte	72	94
Chicago	74	90	Philadelphia	68	78
Cincinnati	76	92	Phoenix, Ariz.	76	102
Denver	64	90	Pittsburgh	68	74
Eastport, Me.	48	54	Portland, Me.	56	60
Hatteras	76	76	Raleigh	68	86
Honolulu T.H.		80	St. Louis	76	94
7 p.m. June 18	74		St. Paul	76	96
Helena, Mont.	52	82	Salt Lake City	60	92
Huron, S. D.	80	102	San Francisco	50	60
Jacksonville	78	92	Santa Fe, N.M.	56	70
Kansas City	76	92	Seattle	72	70
Key West	74	84	Tampa	72	88
Los Angeles	58	76	Washington	60	76
Memphis	76	92	Wichita, Kan.	70	92
Miami, Fla.	78	84	Williston, N.D.	86	94
Montreal	58	62			

A—9 a. m. June 19.
B—Maximum June 18.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 9:50 p. m., Tuesday 10:24 a. m.
Height of tides 9.2 feet, 7.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:53 p. m.

Five Get Honorary Degrees at Trinity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., June 19—At the 107th commencement of Trinity College today five honorary degrees were awarded and 65 young men were graduated with the degrees of B. A. or B. S. The Rev. Dr. Remsen B. Ogilby, president, delivered the commencement address. Recipients of honorary degrees were:

Mr. George Donald Harrison, Boston, builder of the new organ in the college chapel, and Mr. Walter F. Murphy, Chicago, M. A.; Mr. Albert M. Turner, secretary of the Connecticut Park Commission, M. Sc.; Mr. John H. Finley, associate editor of the New York Times, Litt D., and the Rev. Frederick G. Budlong, bishop-coadjutor of Connecticut, D. D.

Dr. Ogilby, at the annual meeting of the trustees, reported Trinity to be in excellent financial condition, with the largest number of students in its history. Neither deficit nor salary reductions were reported while the usual salary rises for the coming college year are scheduled. The outdoor pulpit of the new chapel, which was consecrated Sunday, was dedicated to the memory of Dr. Flavel S. Luther, president of Trinity from 1904 to 1918.

WARREN
INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 PARK STREET
Boston
Opposite Park Street Subway Entrance
Interest Begins JULY 10
Join Our 1934 VACATION CLUB

Summer Comfort
in a PLASTIC STRAP PUMP
To look at this exceedingly smart strap pump you'd never think that it is scientifically constructed to relieve and prevent foot strain - but it is! The Arch fits snugly up under the instep for perfect support. The Heel is constructed to provide even distribution of body weight. If you want to enjoy every minute of the summer -- we urge you to buy a pair of Plastics. Made in styles to walk in, to work in, to dance in .. and all smart.
$10.75
White kid perforated for summer coolness
THAYER McNEIL
47 Temple Place BOSTON · Coolidge Corner BROOKLINE · Wellesley Square WELLESLEY
Our Magnolia Shop will open on Monday, June 19, 1933

THE COLLINGWOOD
45 West 35th St.
NEW YORK
Quiet and select, particularly desirable for ladies traveling alone.
Single from $2 Double from $3

Boston-New York
$2
Leave Daily
309 Tremont Street, Boston
Hancock 7307
141 W 51st Street, New York
Circle 7-3854
9 A. M.—1 P. M.—10 P. M. and 12 midnight
TICKETS SOLD ALL DAY
Hub Motor Coach Line, Inc.

Annuities Explained
Send for this New Booklet
"Equitable Life Annuities" describes in simple language the different kinds of annuities issued by The Equitable. Examples are included which indicate how these various forms of guaranteed life income meet the needs of men and women in all walks of life. Booklet free on request.
THE EQUITABLE
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES
Thomas I. Parkinson, President
TO THE EQUITABLE, 393 7th Ave., New York City
Please send me booklet describing Equitable Life Annuities.
Name _____ OSM-108
Address _____ Age _____

Interest Begins The Day of Deposit
A dividend at the rate of
3%
per annum
has been declared for the quarter ending June 30, payable on and after July 15.
SEAMEN'S BANK for SAVINGS
74 Wall Street, N.Y.

A NEW FLOOR? NO! JUST ONE QUART OF SHERWIN-WILLIAMS FLOOR ENAMEL DID IT.
New floors for old--and most reasonably!
There's really no reason for shabby, worn floors. Sherwin-Williams Floor Enamel covers the worn spots and gives your floor a beautiful new surface. You'll find that Sherwin-Williams Floor Enamel is inexpensive—made to stand up under hard abuse.
Trade-Mark Registered
COVER THE EARTH
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS
One of the 175 products bearing this "Cover the Earth" Emblem of Quality
VARNISHES · LACQUERS · ENAMELS · BRUSHES

NEW HATS for SUMMER
WHAT a wonderful profusion of Hats awaits your inspection at Marshall & Snelgrove's! Styles for Race Wear, and for Social Functions, in a great diversion of Prices. An inspection will prove pleasurable and profitable.

1. Soft shady hat of Bangkok braid, trimmed with ribbon and pin. Natural Beige, Brown, Black, Navy and Red 35/9
2. Fine quality fancy straw hat with folded crown, trimmed with ribbon. Navy, Brown, White, Black and Gold 21/9
3. Becoming coarse straw hat, trimmed with soft ribbon bow. In Black, Navy, Brown, White, Beige and Blue 21/9
4. Delightfully shady straw hat with fascinating row of flowers at side. In Black, White, Navy, Brown, Pink, Yellow, Green 49/6
5. Charming hat to complete the summer ensemble, in straw, trimmed with bow of Petersham ribbon to tone. Black, Brown, Navy and White 25/9
MILLINERY SALON GROUND FLOOR
MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
Debenhams Ltd Mayfair 6600
Vere Street & Oxford Street
LONDON · W.1

SELECT THIS HOTEL FOR YOUR SUMMER VISIT TO NEW YORK
800 sunny, outside rooms. Every room with bath, shower and radio. Adjacent to Grand Central and B & O Bus Terminal . . . only a few minutes from Pennsylvania Station. In the midst of the theatrical district and the fashionable shops.
SINGLE ROOMS from $2.50 to $5 per day weekly from $15
DOUBLE ROOMS from $3.50 to $6 per day weekly from $21
HOTEL MONTCLAIR
Lexington Ave., 49th to 50th Sts., N. Y.

Various Problems Of League Heard At Duke Parley

Dr. Elliott Forecasts More Sympathetic Dealings With World's Affairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. C., June 19—Clearer understanding of the workings of the League of Nations and various problems in world affairs is resulting from discussions by authorities at the Duke University Institute of International Relations, which is entering its second week here.

Dr. Harriet Wiseman Elliott's discussions of the League of Nations, in its various aspects, have served to clear up many misrepresentations of that body for those who have heard them. The League, Dr. Elliott told the members of the Institute, has been greatly hampered in its work by America's non-membership, especially in view of the fact that "its principles were promulgated by Woodrow Wilson," but she expressed the belief that the United States finally will become a member.

The trend of the League, she said, has not been toward centralization or the setting up of a "super-government" but, on the contrary, toward making the world one big democracy, by allowing the weaker nations actual participation in the League's deliberations. She reviewed the work of the Council, the Secretariat and the Assembly, showing that the last-named feature exemplifies democracy in its truest sense.

League's Political Angle

"I do not object at all to the 'political' angle of the League," Dr. Elliott declared. She took occasion, however, to impress upon her hearers the fact that she was not talking about partisan politics but statesmanship. World problems must be worked out along political lines, she said, and, in order for the League to function as it should, the political problems of all nations, in relation to their neighbors, must be understood.

At this point she asserted that whatever the plenary powers of the League might be, it was not undertaken to coerce any nation or to say, "thou shalt" or "thou shalt not."

The greatest task confronting the League, Dr. Elliott declared, is to bring the world completely out "from under the influence of the spirit of international anarchy which existed prior to the beginning of the World War." The mechanical set-up for achieving this objective, she declared to be of little consequence, if the goal is reached. It may be, Dr. Elliott told her hearers, that, in the ultimate, the League's machinery will be entirely different from that first conceived and put into operation.

The League, she insisted, has been a success; it has not interfered with the internal rights of a single member nation and it has given no encouragement to autocracy but has based its findings on a spirit of better understanding.

Religious Discussion

This week's discussions were opened by Dr. Elbert Russell, dean of the School of Religion of Duke University, who continued his treatment of "War's Challenge to Christianity." He will carry this general subject through the week, dealing with it in its various aspects, in an effort to show why the church should do all within its power to help ban war and bring about better international understanding.

One of the outstanding lectures so far heard at the Institute was that on "Gandhi and the British Empire" by Mr. Kirby Page, editor of "The World Tomorrow," in which he gave some intimate glimpses into the life and purposes of this little man in India who is battling for the recognition of his people, based on personal observations.

Dr. Macintosh is giving lectures on "Conscience and War" and Dr. Morse is dealing with the general subject of "Building and Breaking the War Habit." The conference also is making a special study of Russian recognition, from all angles, taking into consideration both the advantages and disadvantages of such a step on the part of the United States. The international aspect of world recovery has a large place on this week's program.

Each session of the institute has been largely attended, and the participants, men and women whose life's work will be devoted to a study of international problems, have taken numerous notes and made copious compilations from the lectures they have attended.

Belgian Congo to Have Its Public Libraries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Brussels

A GROUP of people in Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, has decided to form a center for the exchange of ideas in the colony. The Government is preparing to set up public libraries in the Congo, and these will provide further centers for the support and development of intellectual pursuits.

It is strongly felt that these libraries will be a means of overcoming a sense of isolation, and of establishing contacts between widely distant civilizations.

Peace Workers Discuss World Affairs at First Northwestern Session

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 19—With an enrollment of 350 leaders in the peace movement coming from 20 different states, the Mid-West Institute of International Relations opened today at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

The institute, which runs from June 19 to 30, is sponsored by the American Friends' Service Committee, in coöperation with Northwestern University, according to Mr. E. Raymond Wilson, dean of the institute. A similar institute is in progress at Duke University, Durham, N. C., from June 12 to 24. A third is scheduled at Wellesley College, June 22 to July 1, all backed by the American Friends' Service Committee.

Peace workers, including ministers, teachers and professors of history and the social sciences, secretaries of peace organizations, and college students hailing all the way from Pasadena, Calif., to eastern cities, are prepared to study the prospects for peace in far-flung countries and to find ways of promoting peace sentiment among the rank and file of the population.

Recent Crime Shows Public Needs Spur

(Continued from Page 1)

the Eighteenth Amendment as the main root of the underworld evil.

But the thousands of self-satisfied citizens who patronize the bootlegger and condemn prohibition have yet to realize that it is not the law, but widespread public contempt for law which nurtures the roots of crime.

Such are the conditions facing the American people today—conditions comprising the "record of human folly" alluded to by Gov. Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut in the annual Phi Beta Kappa address at Harvard University today. The multitude who hears or reads his words may find in Governor Cross's message the key that promises to liberate human consciousness from this present-day picture of violence and destruction.

"The record of human folly, as it lies before us in history and in the daily press, is so monstrous as to appear incredible," the Governor declared.

"No words can overstate it. No imagination, however fantastic, could have invented it out of whole cloth. As one reads this story of human folly, man seems indeed but a 'poor, bare, forked animal.'

Other Side of Picture

"Yet just as one is about to lose all faith in this creature, who is not above using his precious gift of consciousness as a weapon of self-destruction, one turns the page of the record and finds some hint that gives substance to those other lines of Shakespeare: 'What a piece of work is man! how noble in reason! how infinite in faculty.' So hope breaks through despair. . . . The end of doubt, says Aristotle, is not in argument but in action. Having done for a time with argument, let us quietly take our way, as scholars and citizens, by the light of great aims. Let us act."

Governor Cross indicates plainly enough that in a self-governing society, widespread public indifference to social problems must yield to a policy of concerted action whereby the public stands in readiness, mentally alert, to grapple with the evil which dogs it whenever and wherever it manifests itself.

Community of action is the only way in which men may assert their true dominion over evil by kicking that "poor, bare, forked animal" image, called crime, right out of human existence.

Spiritual Basis In Education Urged At Winnwood School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE GROVE, L. I., N. Y., June 19—The increasing importance of education from a spiritual rather than a purely academic basis was stressed by Mrs. Robert Stanley Ross in an address at the graduation exercises of the Winnwood School here June 16. With this new emphasis, there is greater opportunity for coöperation between students and teachers, thus eliminating many of the snags which at one time beset the scholastic path, she said.

Mr. Frederick Jagel, tenor of the Metropolitan Opera Company, presented a program of songs. Among those receiving diplomas were representatives from various parts of the country. The Parents' Association gift, consisting of copies of the Bible and "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, was awarded to Miss Florence Lewis of New York. Class Day exercises were held during the morning.

The school recently has announced completion of a bird sanctuary, one of the few connected with educational institutions on Long Island. Aside from several feeding stations and bird houses, it has an observation inclosure from which, unseen by the birds, the students can study them at close hand. This will give the sanctuary educational as well as æsthetic value, Mr. Donald S. Lowe, headmaster, explained. Records show that more than 100 bird species have been seen on the Winnwood property, and this spring a flock of about 100 robins visited the sanctuary.

"The object of the sanctuary is to induce the birds to live here during the summer season," Mr. Lowe said. "Some more or less rare species have been recorded during the winter." Protection is given from other animals as the sanctuary is surrounded by a high wire fence.

Smilin' Chief Gone Capital Sighs And Tries to Analyze

(Continued from Page 1)

wants an ordered program of national development which must be regulated to a greater and greater degree from the point of view of social values.

Approximately His Philosophy

This in brief might approximate Mr. Roosevelt's philosophy. But these are far goals. There is the nearer, more pressing, problem of getting men back to work, getting industry started, reorganizing agriculture. These objectives have already produced momentous changes in the life of the nation.

Probably no one man can understand all the details of the 14 or so great bills passed by the special session. Newspaper reporters have fallen behind in the breathless dash to keep abreast of events. For interpretations, the reader will have to look to the historian. In the meantime, however, certain facts stand out.

An amazing concentration of government has occurred, with the central strings all leading to Washington. There is no use trying to stress any further the gigantic size of the experiment. But to carry the experiment out a vast new army of civil servants is required. This, perhaps, is the chief weakness of the whole situation. America has never had a first-class civil service in the sense, say, that Germany or England have had. Surveying the scene, the trained observer, Prof. Harold J. Laskie, has recently pointed this out.

Every new law of Congress has required new federal staffs of appointees—workers who should be able, unselfish, intelligent. Can the American Civil Service stand the strain? The answer remains to be seen. The alarming feature of the situation is that the Civil Service seems to be flouted by the political agents of the Administration. In many Washington offices today the Jacksonian spoils system seems to be revived in all its degradation.

If there is one thing certain in America today it is certain that the New Deal cannot be administered successfully by ward heelers. And yet, the Washington observer sees office after office of the old order under Civil Service being abolished, and new offices established without apparent provision for that necessary control.

Usually Excellent

Mr. Roosevelt's own appointees have usually been excellent. They have fallen into three categories, or hierarchies, who govern the nation today. They are the Cabinet, the Brain Trust (or "Cerebration committee") and the Administrators. Observers have had amusement in trying to differentiate the three orders into distinct types of character. And there is real validity in the distinction. The theorizing is being done by the Brain Trust.

They feed the Roosevelt machine its ideas. Academic men like Moley, Tugwell, and Berle are in striking and amusing contrast to the "hard-boiled" administrative type Mr. Roosevelt has picked to carry these ideas out. There is bluff Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson—Business Manager of the United States, he might be called—as picturesque and outspoken a figure as Gen. Charles G. Dawes. George N. Peek, acreage reducer, and Dr. Arthur Morgan, the Muscle Shoals head, are others. The administrators are practical men; the Brain Trust are theorizers.

The Cabinet "type" is a little harder to define. Mr. Roosevelt has picked nine men and one woman for his Cabinet, with an idea both to theoretical and practical ability and with chief emphasis on cohesiveness and team work. In many instances, they will play the rôle of presidents in a corporation, with the new administrator acting as executive manager.

So many great experiments are now under way here that it is impossible to consider them all. In the industrial control law the whole of American industry is being turned into cartels. The possibility of one of the biggest trade union drives in history opens up; but the general feeling is that the A. F. of L., which would naturally lead the movement, is dormant and will not seize its opportunity.

The experiment of reducing farm acreage on half a dozen vast fronts has commenced. "Farmers are to be paid for not working." In that crude catch-phrase is enough truth to illuminate the picture—one of the most radical and complex experiments in history, depending for its success on the discipline of the individualistic farmer. Can it be done?

Another feature of the present Washington scene is the extraordinary silences that reigns in connection with the financial juggling of the dollar. This is a subject that affects every pocketbook. It is hard to imagine when history will bring such an occurrence again. The currency committee at London is trying to decide what the dollar shall be worth; the matter touches every insurance policy, every pay envelope, every debt, every paper note, every metal coin in the United States, but yet the Administration gives no inkling of what it seeks, nor lays down any general outine of the theories by which it is guided.

At a time other than this such a situation would seem incredible. But this financial juggling is accepted as part of the general effort to secure equilibrium between wages, profits and purchasing power on a pre-war level, and it is taken for granted, apparently without protest, by the nation.

German Line Sets Record

BERLIN, June 17 (AP)—Mr. James Ferguson of Boston, who studied music in Berlin, is the ten millionth passenger traveling on a ship of the North German Lloyd Line. Embarking on the steamer Bremen, he was handed a free return ticket.

Lippincott Forecasts Book Curtailment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, N. Y., June 19—The growing popularity of public libraries during the depression foreshadows the wane of the bookstore and may bring about vast changes in literature, according to Mr. Joseph W. Lippincott, president of J. B. Lippincott, Philadelphia publishers.

Speaking at a symposium on books at the annual conference of the New York Library Association here Friday, Mr. Lippincott described the effects which continued increases in book-borrowing practices would have on publishers' policies.

"Such a change would profoundly affect literature," he said. "It would curtail the sale of many classes of books and render them largely unprofitable to publishers. It would cut down the number of books on any single subject. For instance, instead of a dozen or more treatises on inflation, there would be only one or at most two, these two being duly written with the sanction or advance approval of the committee of the libraries."

CANNED GOODNESS

You Choose Wisely When You Buy S&W

A few of the many varieties, all equally good:—

S&W APRICOTS · S&W PEAS
S&W PEACHES · S&W SUGAR CORN
S&W PEARS · S&W CORN ON COB
S&W FRUIT SALAD · S&W ASPARAGUS
S&W FIGS · S&W PRAWNS
S&W GRAPEFRUIT · S&W PILCHARDS
S&W PRUNES · S&W SALMON

If any difficulty in obtaining write:—

S&W, 4 EASTCHEAP, LONDON, E.C.3

Decorators, Plumbers, Electricians, Furniture Repaired & Polished. General House Repairs.

Personal Supervision

A. PARKHURST & SON

Large Stock of Practical Household Ironmongery

2 Abingdon Road
KENSINGTON
LONDON, W. 8, ENG.
Phone: Western 4357
Est. 1877

The Original and Oldest House in London for

Homespuns & Tartans

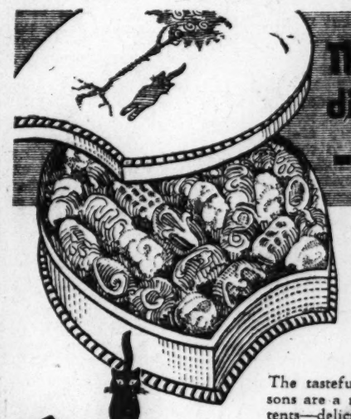
Scott Adie's real Homespuns, Vicuna Cloth, reversible Cashmeres and Scotch Cheviots are known as the best throughout the world. Suitable for travelling Coats, Capes and Sports Suits for both ladies and gentlemen. Travelling Rugs, Fine Wool Sports Coats, Scotch Wool, Knitted Hose a speciality. Tartan Saxonies in all clans, also Ties and Scarves.

An inspection solicited. Unlimited choice. All goods marked in plain figures.

SCOTT ADIE Ltd.

The Royal Scotch Warehouse

38 Conduit Street, Bond Street, London, W.1



The choice of the discriminating - CARSONS

The Black Cat Box 4/- per lb.

The tastefully designed boxes of Carsons are a real indication of their contents—delicious confections with the smoothest chocolate covering. A wide variety of tasty centres—creams, nuts and truffles, to mention only three. Most good confectioners stock Carsons; if not, they will gladly obtain them for you.

CARSONS CHOCOLATES

CARSONS, LTD, LONDON, GLASGOW & BRISTOL

Photography

British Museum

Victoria & Albert Museum, National Gallery, Tate Gallery, other Museums, Art Galleries and Private Collections.

PHOTOSTATS A SPECIALITY

Queen Nefret-iti Coloured Facsimile Bust Exact Size of original 4d. 6s. 6d. Small size 6½ in. 10s. 6d.

R. B. FLEMING & CO.

Phone Holborn 8314
18 Bury Street
Bloomsbury, W. C. 1
London, England
(Near British Museum)

Luckstone Toilet Preparations

impart an unusual sense of freshness and freshness

Price List from

THE LUCKSTONE CO. Limited
1 HIGH STREET
MARYLEBONE, LONDON, W. 1, ENG.

BARGAINS in HOLIDAY WEAR at BEARMANS

The House of Value

SALE

Today and Daily Through July

BEARMANS of LEYTONSTONE

Tel. LEYtonstone 1131-4

S·L DRY CLEANING AND DYEING SERVICE

2 Thurloe Place, S. W. 7 (Kensington 1018)
139 Gloucester Road, S. W. 7 (Kensington 1975)
28 Duke St., Piccadilly, S. W. 1 (Regent 2743)
62 Lower Sloane Street, S. W. 1 (Sloane 4332)
131 Church Road, Barnes (River. 3817)
Clapham South Tube Station, S. W. 12 (Battersea 2360)
224 Norwood Road, S. E. 27 (Streatham 7405)
HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS: 4 Old Town, Clapham, London (Macaulay 3332)

VISITORS // NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR EXPRESS ORDERS

CHARRINGTONS

Incorporated as Charrington Booth Ltd.

COAL and COKE MERCHANTS

Established 1731

Head Offices:
16 Mark Lane, London, E. C. 3

Telephone Royal 3300
(Private Branch Exchange)
and at Depots throughout London

PARTRIDGE & COOPER LIMITED

Printers and Manufacturing Stationers

Orders for Private or Commercial Stationery executed with dispatch at competitive prices.

191-192 Fleet St., London, E. C. 4
ENGLAND

WE SELL GRIP-FIX

Electrical Contracts

Undertaken for
LIGHTING, POWER, BELLS
TELEPHONES
to suit
ALL TYPES OF RESIDENCES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS

T. Clarke & Co., Ltd.

Tel. Sloane 7133 (2 lines)
129 Sloane Street
London, S. W. 1 (Eng.)

"DECORATIONS

CHINTZES, CRETONNES, DAMASKS, BROCADES, CARPETS, CURTAINS, HOUSEHOLD LINENS etc.

Charles Hammond (Limited)

165 Sloane St., London, S.W. 1
Sloane 2151

Pict-O-Grams

ANSWERS

1. Library of Congress, in Washington.
2. Andorra.
3. Latin for "From day to day."
4. Dormer.
5. From 4000 to 6000 years old.

J. W. Tacon

275-7 HIGH HOLBORN · LONDON ENG.

Men's Outfitter and Hosier

Has specialised for many years in making shirts to measure at no extra cost. Let us give you full particulars and patterns.

ESTABD 1834

Phone Holborn 3522

50/- Guaranteed Tailoring 75/-

Made to Measure or Ready to Wear

The Fifty Shilling Tailors

TRADE 50/- MARK

Look for this sign in the windows

PROPRIETORS: PRICES TAILORS LTD

LONDON DEPOTS: 95-97-99 OXFORD STREET (Just before Bourne and Hollingsworth on the opposite side going West). OPEN ALL DAY SATURDAY. 98-99 CHEAPSIDE CLOSED 1 P. M. SATURDAY. 110-111 STRAND (Next door but one to Woolworths. Our only Strand Depot). OPEN ALL DAY SATURDAY. 35 PICCADILLY. 204-6 EDGWARE RD.
ACTON: 169-169a High St.
BALHAM: 61 High Rd.
CLAPHAM JUNCTION: 2-4 St. John's Rd.
CROYDON: 114 North End: 75-77 Church St.
DEPTFORD: 177-179 High St.
EALING: New Broadway, Uxbridge Rd.
EAST HAM: 104-6 High St., North.
FULHAM: 322-324 North End Rd.
HACKNEY: 408-10 Mare St.
HAMMERSMITH: 107 King St.
HOLLOWAY: 82 Seven Sisters Rd.
ILFORD: 92 High Rd.
ISLINGTON: 15-17 High St.
KILBURN: 122-6 High Rd.
KINGSTON: 69-71 Clarence St.
LEWISHAM: 194 High St.
PECKHAM: 54 Rye Lane
RICHMOND: Dome Buildings, The Square.
STRATFORD: 30 Broadway.
STREATHAM: 97-99 High Rd.
TOOTING: 16-20 High St.
TOTTENHAM: 480 High Rd.
WALTHAMSTOW: 39-41 High St.
WIMBLEDON: 58 The Broadway.
WOOD GREEN: 33 High Rd.
WOOLWICH: 32-34 Hare St.

PROVINCIAL DEPOTS:

ABERDEEN, 3-5 St. Nicholas St.
ACCRINGTON: 24 Blackburn Rd.
ACCRINGTON: 93 Blackburn Rd.
AYR: 224 High St.
BARNSLEY: 12 Cheapside.
BELFAST: 39 Ann St.
BELFAST: 29 North St.
BIRMINGHAM: 84 High St. (Opp. Cooperative Stores).
BIRMINGHAM: 147 New St.
BISHOP AUCKLAND: Newgate End.
BLACKBURN: 29 King William St.
BOLTON: 64-66 Deansgate.
BOURNEMOUTH: 1 Commercial Rd.
BRADFORD: 26 Kirkgate.
BRADFORD: 8-10 Manchester Rd.
BRIGHTON: 32-33 Western Rd.
BRISTOL: 42 Castle St.
BRISTOL: 5-6 Castle St.
BURNLEY: Corner of Chancery St. and St. James' St.
BURTON-ON-TRENT: 9 Station St.
BURY: 54 Fleet St.
CAMBRIDGE: 32 Petty Cury.
CARDIFF: 24 Queen St.
CARDIFF: 139 Queen St.
CASTLEFORD: 21 Carlton St.
CHELMSFORD: 39 High St.
CHESTERFIELD: 16 Burlington St.
COATBRIDGE: 98 Main St.
COLCHESTER: 18-20 Long Wyre St.
COVENTRY: 25-6 Smithford St.
DARLINGTON: 7 Prebend Row.
DERBY: 14-16 St. Peters St.
DONCASTER: 43 St. Sepulchregate.
DONCASTER: 14 St. Sepulchregate.
DUBLIN: 50 Henry St.
DUNDEE: 40 Murraygate.
DUNFERMLINE: 48 High St.
EDINBURGH: 21 Princes St.
EDINBURGH: 39-41 South Bridge.
EXETER: 73 High St.
GLASGOW: 21-7 Argyle St.
GLASGOW: 130 Sauchiehall St.
GLASGOW: 81 Union St.
GLOUCESTER: 27-9 Northgate St.
GOVAN: 13-15 Burleigh St.
GREENOCK: 56-58 Hamilton St.
GRIMSBY: 6 Freeman St.
HALIFAX: 2-4 Commercial St.
HAMILTON: 43 Quarry St.
HANLEY: 2 Piccadilly.
HEREFORD: 3a St. Peters St.
HIGH WYCOMBE: 7-8 Queens Sq.
HUDDERSFIELD: 17 King St.
HUDDERSFIELD: 45 New St.
HULL: 13-14 Whitefriargate.
HULL: 32 King Edward St.
IPSWICH: 45 Westgate St.
IPSWICH: 12-14 Westgate St.
KEIGHLEY: 44-46 Low St.
KETTERING: 29 Gold St.
KING'S LYNN: 110 High St.
KILMARNOCK: 41 King St.
LEEDS: 155 Lower Briggate (Opp. Dyson's, Jewellers).
LEEDS: 53-55 Vicar Lane.
LEICESTER: 1a Haymarket.
LEICESTER: 8 Silver St.
LEIGH: 13 Bradshawgate.
LINCOLN: 274 High St.
LIVERPOOL: 13 Lord St.
LIVERPOOL: 45 London Rd.
LIVERPOOL: 53-59 Ranelagh St.
MANCHESTER: 42-44 Oldham St.
MANCHESTER: 22-24 Oldham St.
MANCHESTER: 55 Market St. (immediately opp. Clarion Cafe).
MANSFIELD: 8 West Gate.
NEWCASTLE: 30 Bigg Market (1st door from Grainger St.).
NEWCASTLE: 34 Blackett St.
NEWPORT: 19 High St.
NORTH SHIELDS: 5 Saville St.
NORTHAMPTON: 32 Gold St.
NORTHAMPTON: 22 Market Sq.
NORWICH: 16 White Lion St.
NORWICH: 1 Haymarket.
NOTTINGHAM: 30 Clumber St.
NOTTINGHAM: 8-9 Beastmarket Hill.
OLDHAM: 107 Yorkshire St.
OLDHAM: 66 Yorkshire St.
PAISLEY: 30 High St.
PARTICK: 354 Dumbarton Road
PLYMOUTH: 2-3 Union St.
PLYMOUTH: 21 Old Town St.
PONTEFRACT: 7 Market Place
PORTSMOUTH: 187-9 Commercial Rd.
PRESTON: 24 Fishergate
PRESTON: 17 Friargate
READING: 84 Broad St.
ROCHDALE: 45 Yorkshire St.
ROTHERHAM: 19 High St.
SALFORD: Regent House, 250 Regent Rd.
SCUNTHORPE: 133 High St.
SHEFFIELD: 1 Haymarket
SHEFFIELD: 96-102 The Moor
SHREWSBURY: 35 Pride Hill
SOUTH SHIELDS: 17½ King St.
SOUTHAMPTON: 26 East St. (opp. Bench the Cenotaph)
SOUTHPORT: 21 Eastbank St.
ST. HELENS: 18 Ormskirk St.
STOCKPORT: 111 Princes St.
SUNDERLAND: 3-4 Fawcett St.
SWANSEA: 23 High St.
SWANSEA: 3 Oxford St.
SWINDON: 90 Regent St.
WAKEFIELD: 2-4 Jackson's Arcade, Kirkgate
WEST BROMWICH: 193 High St.
WEST HARTLEPOOL: 31 Lynn St.
WIGAN: 18 Wallgate
WOLVERHAMPTON: 11 Dudley St.
WORCESTER: 25 The Cross
YORK: 26-7 Parliament St.

IRISH LINENS

VENETIAN

When you require Household Linens of the best quality write to us and we shall be pleased to send you our illustrated Catalogue

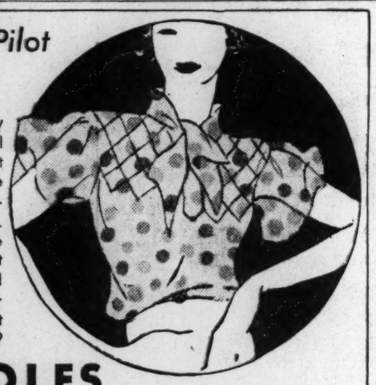
Any orders placed with us will receive personal attention and if goods are not satisfactory we shall be pleased to refund the purchase money.

A&M LTD

BRANCHES AT
Servis Place BOURNEMOUTH
East Street BRIGHTON

ANDERSON & McAULEY LTD.
DONEGALL PLACE · BELFAST · IRELAND
ESTD. 1861.

Peggy the Pilot says—



Look at this lovely little blouse that I have discovered at Walpoles—no more than a whiff of thistledown, but exquisite. The finest possible organdie transparent with soft coloured balloon spots. Wear it at your smartest luncheons - - 45/9

WALPOLES
OF BOND STREET, LONDON

BRADLEYS
CHEPSTOW PLACE · LONDON · W · 2

the right clothes for every occasion

FURS · GOWNS · TAILOR SUITS · BLOUSES
WRAPS · HATS · LINGERIE · SPORTS · WEAR

Bradleys Chepstow Place London W2

★ *Start your day with*

Chivers' Olde English Marmalade

No appetite can resist its delightful touch of agreeable bitterness and the peel is beautifully tender.

Try also CHIVERS' Fresh Fruit Jams and Jellies Custard Powder
CANNED ENGLISH FRUITS and VEGETABLES, etc.

459

Made at The Orchard Factory, Histon, England

Radiocast Programs of Christian Science

These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Tuesday afternoons, 3:30-4:00, E. D. T., Station WBSO, Babson Park, Mass., 920kc-326m.

BANGOR, Maine—Every Saturday, 8:00-8:15 a. m., E. D. T., Station WLBZ, 620kc-484m.

NEW YORK—Each Sunday, 3:00-3:30 p. m., E. D. T., Station WINS, 1180kc-254m.

TROY, N. Y.—Second Monday each month, 6:25-6:40 p. m., E. D. T. Station WHAZ, 1300kc-231m.

NEWARK, N. J.—Second Thursday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m.; fourth Thursday of each month, 11:15-11:30 a. m., E. D. T., Station WAAM, 1250kc-240m.

HAMILTON, Ont.—Mondays and Fridays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., E. D. T., Station CKOC, 1010kc-297m.

TORONTO—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., E. D. T., Station CFRB, 690kc-435m.

LUDINGTON, Mich.—Thursday, 10:30-10:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WKBZ, 1050kc-200m.

IRONWOOD, Mich.—Alternate Thursdays, 8:15-8:30 a.m., C. S. T., Station WJMS, 1420kc-211m.

CUMBERLAND, Md.—Second and last Fridays of each month, 10:45-11:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station WTBO, 1420kc-211m.

HAGERSTOWN, Md.—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station WJEJ, 1210kc-248m.

NORFOLK, Va.—Third Sunday of each month, 1:45-2:00 p. m., E. S. T., Station WGH, 1310kc-229m.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Thursday, biweekly, 12:20-12:30 p. m., E. S. T., Station WJAX, 900kc-333m.

TAMPA, Fla.—Daily, including Sundays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., and Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 p. m., E. S. T., Station WMBR, 1370kc-219m.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Daily, except Sunday, 7:00-7.15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WTMJ, 620kc-484m.

CHICAGO—Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. D. T., Station WBBM, 770kc-389m.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Tuesdays and Fridays, 1:15-1.30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WBOW, 1310kc-229m.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WDGY, 1180kc-254m.

MITCHELL, S. D.—Each Sunday, 1:15-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station KGDA, 1370kc-219m.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Third Monday of each month, 3:00-3:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WHAS, 820kc-366m.

PADUCAH, Ky.—Wednesdays, 1:00-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WPAD, 1420kc-211m.

DES MOINES and DAVENPORT, Iowa—Sundays, 9:00-9:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WHO and WOC, 1000kc-300m.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Tuesdays, 11:15-11:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station WHB, 880kc-349m.

LINCOLN and OMAHA, Neb.—Mondays and Thursdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFAB, 770kc-389m.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Third Sunday of each month, 5:15-5:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WMC, 780kc-384m.

VICKSBURG, Miss.—Every Friday, 11:45 a. m., to 12 noon, C. S. T., Station WQBC, 1360kc-200m.

MERIDIAN, Miss.—Last Sunday of each month, 1:15-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WCOC, 880kc-341m.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—First Sunday of each month, 1:30-1:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KLRA, 1390kc-216m.

OKLAHOMA CITY and TULSA, Okla.—Second and fourth Sunday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., C. S. T., Stations WKY, 900kc-333m, Oklahoma City, and KVOO, 1140kc-263m, Tulsa.

AUSTIN, Texas—Sundays, 10:15-10:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station KNOW, 1500kc-200m.

DALLAS, Texas—Sundays, 6:45-7:00 p. m., C. S. T., Station WRR, 1280kc-234m.

FORT WORTH, Texas—Third Sunday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFJZ, 1370kc-219m.

DENVER Colo.—Fridays, 10:00-10:15 p. m., M. S. T., Station KLZ, 560kc-535m.

RENO, Nev.—Sundays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., P. S. T., Station KOH, 1380kc-217m.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., P. S. T., Station CJOR, 1210kc-248m.

CHILLIWACK, B. C.—Sundays, 8:45-9:00 p. m., P. S. T., Station CHWK, 780kc-384m.

SAN FRANCISCO—Daily, 7:45-8:00 a. m., Sundays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., P. S. T., Station KYA, 1230kc-244m; daily, except Sundays, 7:00-7:15 p. m., P. S. T., Station KFWI, 950kc-322m.

LOS ANGELES—Daily and Sunday, 5:00-5:15 p. m., P. S. T., Station KFAC, 1300kc-213m.

LOS ANGELES—In "Church Quarter Hour," on eighth, eighteenth and twenty-eighth of each month, 7:45-8:00 a. m., P. S. T., except when period falls on Sunday, 9:00-9:15 a. m., Station KFI, 640kc-468.8m.

LONG BEACH, Calif.—Daily, except Sundays and Wednesdays, 8:00-8:15 p. m., P. S. T.; Sundays and Wednesdays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., Station KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

HONOLULU, T. H.—Sundays, 6:45-7:00 p. m., Thursdays, 11:30-11:45 a. m., Hawaiian time, Station KGMB, 1320kc-227m.

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Last Tuesday evening of each month, Station 1ZR, 1090kc-275m.

B. F. Keith Corporation Profit

B. F. Keith Corporation reports for the quarter ended March 31 profit of $43,101 after depreciation and amortization, compared with a loss of $64,845 in the first quarter of 1932.

Radical Changes In Indian Bureau Policies Planned

New Commissioner Hopes to Submit Legislation to Next Congress

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 19—Pressure of federal economy promises to bring about a complete overhauling of the entire machinery of Indian administration before the next regular session of Congress has concluded its labors.

This somewhat anomalous prospect is providing the one bright spot on the otherwise cloudy horizon of an Indian Bureau faced with the necessity of cutting its budget by approximately $12,500,000.

It is the hope of the new commissioner, Mr. John Collier, that he will be able to represent the extreme urgency of a complete reorientation of Indian policy to the next Congress with sufficient effect to secure from them reform legislation which has been the objective of previous Administrations for decades.

The havoc which present economies threaten to work on the Indian service will provide the argument and the pressure on which he is relying to bring about this much-desired result.

Confident of Success

In fact, so confident is he of success that he is concentrating the legal staff of the bureau on the preparation of legislation which he intends to submit to the next Congress as soon as it convenes.

During the next six months this staff will draft and perfect legislation to radically revise the allotment law now recognized by experts in Indian reform as the basic indication of that rapid economic and physical deterioration of the Indian race which has been the particular concern of Indian friends in recent years.

This allotment law is responsible for the breakup of the Indian reservations, the rapid dissipation of tribal resources and the impoverishment of the Indian as a racial group in the United States which has taken away from him the incentive for maintenance of individual and group morale.

Mr. Collier blames this situation for the decrease in Indian population in many sections of the country, pointing out that in the cases where tribal lands have remained intact Indian population has not only held its own but has even increased. The outstanding example is the Navajo tribe which has approximately doubled its population in 45 years.

New Definition

A new definition of tribal status and machinery for Indian organization is the second great reform which Mr. Collier has in mind. His thought is that new legislation should open the way for greater tribal responsibility over tribal affairs with the objective of reviving group consciousness and developing in the Indians a realization that they can improve their own status by their own efforts.

Present laws, which put all responsibility in the hands of the Government, Mr. Collier believes, have been responsible for a dependent state of mind which has tended to deprive the Indian of initiative and self-reliance.

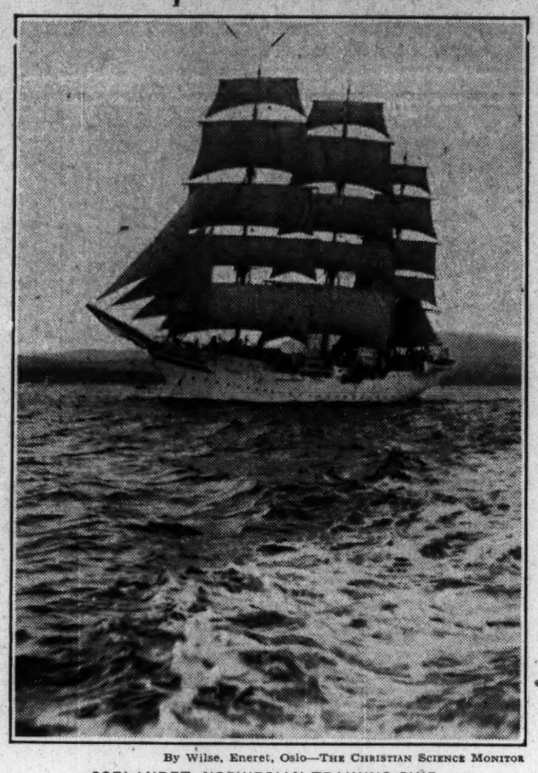
A third great reform which the new commissioner considers imperative is an extension of Indian civil rights to give the Indians the same legal status in court enjoyed by other citizens. Coupled with this is contemplated a change in the legal status of the Indian Bureau, which would free it from its rôle of judge over cases in which it is also either prosecutor or defendant.

Girls' Latin School To Have New Scholarship

Students of the Girls' Latin School of Boston, which was established 55 years ago, are soon to be eligible for a new special scholarship. A fund is being raised to be known as the John Tutlow Memorial Scholarship in honor of the first principal of the school, to which the class of 1933 contributed $150 as the class gift.

The scholarship will be available as soon as the fund reaches $2500, after which time the interest will be used annually for the benefit of deserving and efficient students. It is expected that the first beneficiary will be selected next year. Miss Leslie Hoyos of West Roxbury, president of the 1933 class of 138 graduates, arranged for the gift.

'Tall Ships Make Good Sailors'



By Wilse, Eneret, Oslo—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SORLANDET, NORWEGIAN TRAINING SHIP

Ninety Future Captains Sail Ship To Chicago for Norway Day at Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO, Norway — Ninety neat young navigators aboard the full-rigged Sörlandet represent Norway at the Chicago World's Fair. Experienced sailors, officers, a wireless operator and other "grown ups" accompany them, but the picturesque craft, with her billowing sails, is especially a boat for boys, provided by the Training Ship Institution of Norway.

The Sörlandet left Kristiansand April 29 in time to arrive at Chicago June 20—Norway's Day at the Century of Progress exposition. The 90 boys, chosen from 350 applicants for training on the ship this year, embarked April 18 at Kristiansand and their training was immediately started. In the words of Capt. H. Brunsvik, master of the ship, genial, experienced and firm, "They are taught to make knots, to splice, sew, paint, steer, trim lights—in short, they are initiated in all the mysteries of a sailor's work. As far as possible the training is arranged in such a way that the boys immediately realize the use of what they learn and are afforded an opportunity of putting it into practice."

The boys are also taught "school" subjects, particularly Norwegian, English, arthimetic, sociology and hygiene. When lying at anchor, they practice rowing and sailing, and those who cannot swim have to learn to do so. The boys have to be reasonably versed in the use of lifeboats and the compass before any sailing takes place.

The Training Ship Institution of Norway was founded and is carried on by private enterprise, by shipowners, insurance companies and others actively interested in the good training of young Norwegians for the sea. There are four training ships, of which the oldest is the Statsråd Erichsen of Oslo, and the newest and finest the Sörlandet of Kristiansand. The fee is 300 kronor ($60 at 5.—) for the five months' course, May-September, but some free scholarships may be obtained. This year the Norwegian Parliament has granted a sum toward the extra expenses of the Sörlandet and thus the representation at the Chicago exhibition takes on a somewhat official character.

The first cruise of the Sörlandet was to London, England, in 1927, and since then she has visited various ports abroad, including Newcastle-on-Tyne, Cardiff and Rotterdam. But the most interesting and exciting cruise by far is the one this year to Chicago. Incidentally, if the Sörlandet had been constructed but six inches deeper, she could not have come through to Chicago because of channel depths. She is allotted a favorable position at the exposition in the inner lagoon, where lies also a former Norwegian sealer Samson, now the City of New York, Admiral Richard E. Byrd's South Polar ship.

For the exposition visitors the lower deck of the Sörlandet is arranged as a novel and interesting display room, with a series of large pictures of Norway's scenery and trade, each provided with English text. The collection includes pictures of the Viking of 1893 (a copy of the ancient Gogstad-ship, sent to the Chicago exhibition of that year) and her master, Mr. Magnus Anderson, who, together with Mr. Joh. Tönnesen of Kristiansand, has a great share in the realization of the present nautical representation of Norway at the Chicago exhibition.

Motion Pictures

College Was Never Like This

With Mr. Bing Crosby as a crooning professor, Mr. Jack Oakie as a freshman fraternity initiate and later a football hero, and the feminine contingent of a midwestern coeducational college as frippery and fluttery as so many débutantes, "College Humor" comes to the Metropolitan Theater to while away a June week. Not that it matters—it is said to be a world première. Paramount presents same.

If there is a plot, it runs something like this: Mr. Oakie comes to Mid-West, for so it is called, a nice, wholesome freshman, takes stern orders from his seniors, is duly initiated into the best frat and likes awfully a baby-faced, baby-talking blonde. (They are married at the end of the picture—after he wins the football game—in the fourth term.) Mr. Oakie's sister (Miss Mary Carlisle) is another blonde, of a startling blondeness (movie magazines say they sprinkle gold dust in their hair) not so baby-faced and ve-r-r-y artful. She is much admired by Mr. Richard Arlen, crack football player, and she in turn admires Mr. Crosby, the professor (the latter two are also married off at the end). Miss Gracie Allen comes in somewhere in one of her champion nit-wit rôles and Mr. George Burns assists her. That's about all.

You can see it's decidedly juvenile. No possibility of the National Board of Review's "M" (for mature) on this picture. The nicest sequences are the football scenes. There is something rather splendid about the strong, lithe figures of youth engaged in outdoor sport. For the rest, it's the jazziest we ever was to. For instance, Prof. Crosby's class breaks out in rhymed couplets in response to his crooning lecture. The large audience laughed a lot throughout.

It's Got Rhythm

Technically interesting is the latest screen musical at R. K. O. Keith's, "Melody Cruise," opening Saturday. It has the modernistic music score, made for the picture, literal in its description of ascents of stairs, a splash in a swimming spool or the metallic sounds of mechanism, but nevertheless an improvement on the old-fashioned pot-pourri of old masters. The action is in tune and rhythm with the score. Everybody's got rhythm. The deck steward swings gayly to the accompaniment, even stopping for a tap dance, combined with a juggling act with his tray. A song is threaded through several contrasted groups, each given a phrase to comport with the flash of its photography.

It is mounted fashionably, adapting all the latest camera tricks from foreign films—odd elisions, queer continuities, dissolving views and unusual angles. A most decorative sequence is the skating ballet, worked out in effective designs—an enchanting interlude. The composer, photographers and director were wide awake and well aware of the newest trends when they made this picture.

The story is another matter, one of those things that blossom forth on summer screens. There are a few questionable scenes and a spattering of questionable dialogue. Mr. Charles Ruggles is featured as a mildly comic sufferer in most imaginary difficulties. Mr. Phil Harris is a curly-haired swain who loves and doesn't lose when he finally decides on the right girl, who happens to be Miss Helen Mack. The off choice was Miss Greta Nissen. Miss Marjorie Gateson, usually smooth and finished in performance, is Mr. Ruggles's wife pro tem. The action takes place largely on shipboard, providing amusing situations and fine sea views. The photography, the direction and the music lift the picture above the level of its scenario. M. L.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House over the week-end were the following:

La Monte V. Gould, New York.
Mrs. La Monte V. Gould, New York.
Caroline M. Bell, New York.
Mrs. Betsy I. Hollis, Michigan.
Victor L. Hollis, Michigan.
Robert Huenefeld, Ohio.
George Huenefeld, Ohio.
Jennie S. Nelson, New York.
Clarence A. Nelson, New York.
Mrs. Edith Holt, Maine.
Mrs. Mary S. Holt, Maine.
Mrs. F. Brodeur, Connecticut.
F. Brodeur, Connecticut.
R. E. Daniels, Connecticut.
Mrs. A. M. Higley, Illinois.
A. M. Higley, Illinois.
Martha O'Donnell, New York.
Elsie L. Muller, Massachusetts.
J. S. Hinshaw, Missouri.
Mrs. Johanna H. Hinshaw, Missouri.
Mary Voss, Missouri.
Harriet B. Brown, Connecticut.
Mae J. Lillie, Connecticut.
Frank A. Douchkess, New York.
Leonard O. Russell, New York.
Louise A. Smith, New York.
Mrs. C. E. Waite, California.
C. E. Waite, California.

Sunday

Violet I. Fos, California.
Mrs. Mary A. Haly, California.
Josephine E. Haly, California.
John H. Ganzer, Minnesota.
Helen R. Menanier, Pennsylvania.
Elisabeth Alice Jenkins, Pennsylvania.

Overseas Rotarians Arrive in Boston

Bringing the vanguard of a large group of overseas Rotarians that are en route to Boston to attend the annual convention of the Rotary International, June 26 to 30, the Cunard Line steamer Scythia arrived in port from Liverpool today.

Delegates and their wives, children and friends are coming from 60 countries, 12,000 to 15,000 strong, to what the Boston Chamber of Commerce describes as one of the largest conventions held in Boston in recent years, from a viewpoint of numbers of visitors to this city. Estimates of expenditures of the visitors while here, made by conservative convention men, place the figure at close to $1,000,000.

More than 3000 automobiles will be used to transport the visitors around Greater Boston; a total of more than 150,000 meals will be served to the delegation; a literal fleet of local steamships will be chartered to provide a sail around the harbor and along the North Shore; practically all extra hotel accommodations available in Boston will be occupied by the visitors.

Nearly the entire floor space of Mechanics Building will be used as headquarters, including a special post office, railroad ticket office and an information bureau; special trains will bring thousands of North American Rotarians to Boston from all parts of the United States and Canada, and several hundred people will serve on committees to carry through the large number of general and divisional events on the schedule.

Record Bee Swarms Sent From Alabama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — The Department of Agriculture estimates that Alabama bee producers this spring shipped 700,000,000 bees to northern states and Canada and received $250,000 for them.

Mr. T. J. Atchison, apiary inspector, said the number represented a 25 per cent increase over last year and that a number of shippers had to return some orders unfilled.

University of Vermont Honors Dr. L. B. Morrison

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 19 (AP)—University of Vermont today conferred 183 degrees in courses, 41 commissions in the United States Army Officers' Reserve Corps, and six honorary degrees, one post obitum. It was the 142d commencement of the university. The degree of D. Sc., post obitum, was awarded to Dr. Lawrie Byron Morrison, Röntgenologist, Vermont, '02.

Other recipients and degrees were: Halford Edward Luccock, professor of homiletics at Yale University, D. D.; Frank Albert Waugh, author and landscape artist of Amherst, Mass., Doctor of Humane Letters; Judge Robert E. Healey, Washington, D. C., chief of counsel for the Federal Trade Commission; Paul Percy Harris of Chicago, founder of Rotary and president emeritus of Rotary International, and Judge Martin T. Manton, New York, justice of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, LL. D.

Woman Educator Honored At Bates Commencement

LEWISTON, Maine, June 19 (AP)—Martha McChesney Berry, who years ago started a school for mountain children at Rome, Ga., which has since grown into an institution with 1000 students, today received the honorary degree of doctor of laws at the sixty-seventh annual commencement at Bates College.

Other honorary degrees were as follows; Rep. Carroll L. Beedy of First Maine District, and Judge Frederick L. Hoffman, Cincinnati, Ohio, for 12 years, LL. D.; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, of New York, L. H. D.; Prof. Herbert L. Sawyer, president of Colby Junior College, New London, N. H., doctor of education; the Rev. Percy L. Vernon of Lewiston and the Rev. Rivington D. Lord of Brooklyn, N. Y., D. D.; Mr. Hugh Pendexter, Norway, Maine, author, M. A.

Dewing Resigns From Harvard Business School

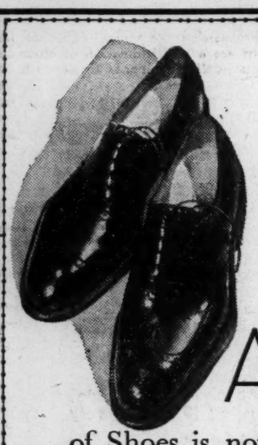
In order that he might spend a year in Europe and complete work on several books now in the writing, Dr. Arthur S. Dewing has resigned as professor of finance at the Harvard School of Business Administration.

Professor Dewing was graduated from Harvard 30 years ago and later studied at the University of Munich, where he received his Ph. D. degree. He is known in New Hampshire as the owner of about 20 public utilities, having bought them when they were not doing well, and gradually making them pay.

HOLDRON BALHAM
Preliminary Announcement
SALE Commences June 29
Further Details and Particulars Next Week.
HOLDRON, 110-148 High Road, BALHAM

BARKERS
Annual
SUMMER
SALE
in all Sections of the Store
SHOPPING HOURS DAILY 9 a.m. till 6.30 p.m.
John Barker and Compy. Ltd., London, W. 8

SALAD CREAM
of the Highest Quality, made by
LEA & PERRINS



"Luxor Calf"
A SALE
of Shoes is now proceeding at
Alan McAfee
237 REGENT STREET, W.1, LONDON
(late of Dover Street, Piccadilly)
The prices of McAfee Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen (including bespoke orders) have been substantially reduced
A FEW EXAMPLES • Ladies' Walking Shoes 25/-, 38/-, 48/- Men's Walking Shoes 32/-, 48/-, 52/- • Riding Boots (Ladies') £4.18.0 (Men's) £5.18.0

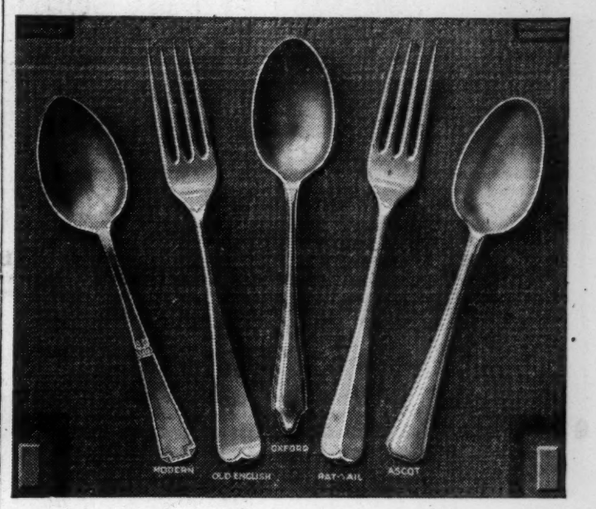
Days to be remembered in
D·H·Evans Sale
12 DAYS ONLY
OPENING DAY JULY 3rd to 15th
Everything reduced in price
FRIDAY JULY 7th
First Oddment & Remnant Day
WEDNESDAY JULY 12th
Even Money Bargain Day
THURS. FRI. & SATURDAY
Final Oddment and Remnant Days
D. H. EVANS & CO. Ltd., Oxford Street, London, W. 1

WHITE STAR
THE BIG SHIP ROUTE
EUROPE AMERICA
Authorised Christian Science literature and periodicals will be found in the libraries on White Star Boston-New York Steamers.
SERVICES
LIVERPOOL to BOSTON & NEW YORK Via Cobh
*Georgic (M. V.) Sat. July 1 — *Georgic (M. V.) Sat. July 29
*Britannic (M. V.) Sat. July 15 — Britannic (M. V.) Sat. Aug. 12
*Via Cobh and Galway
SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK Via Cherbourg
Olympic..Wed. July 5 — Olympic..Wed. July 26
Majestic Wed. July 12 — Majestic Wed. Aug. 2
NEW YORK & BOSTON to LIVERPOOL Via Cobh
*Britannic (M. V.) Sat. July 1 — *Britannic (M. V.) Sat. July 29
*Georgic (M. V.) Sat. July 15 — *Georgic (M. V.) Sat. Aug. 12
*Via Cobh and Galway.
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON Via Cherbourg
Majestic..Fri. June 30 — Majestic..Thu. July 20
Olympic..Wed. July 12 — Olympic..Fri. Aug. 4
For full particulars apply *White Star Line* Offices and Agents everywhere.

MAPPIN & WEBB
● JEWELLERY
WATCHES CLOCKS
THE WEDDING GIFT
● STERLING SILVER
PRINCE'S PLATE
SPECIALISTS
● FANCY &
FINE LEATHER GOODS
LONDON 3 SHOWROOMS
156-162 OXFORD ST., W.1; 2 QUEEN VICTORIA ST., E.C.4; 172 REGENT ST., W.1
CALL OR WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

GORRINGES
GENUINE REDUCTIONS IN ALL DEPTS
Sale
BEGINS MONDAY NEXT, JULY 3RD
Open till 6.30 p.m during the Sale
FREDERICK GORRINGE LTD., BUCKINGHAM PALACE ROAD, S. W. 1
Two minutes from Victoria Station — Telephone VICtoria 8600

BY APPOINTMENT
Regent Plate Spoons & Forks



	"Modern"	"Old English"	"Oxford"	"Rat-tail"	"Ascot"
12 TABLE FORKS or SPOONS	£1 15 0	£1 10 0	£1 15 0	£1 10 0	£1 15 0
12 DESSERT FORKS or SPOONS	1 7 0	1 2 6	1 7 0	1 2 6	1 7 0
12 TEA SPOONS	15 0	13 6	15 0	13 6	15 0

Illustrated Catalogue gladly sent on request.
The GOLDSMITHS & SILVERSMITHS COMPANY · LTD
112 Regent St., London, W.1
At the corner of Glasshouse Street

Harvey Nichols OF KNIGHTSBRIDGE
Re-Building SALE
Exceptionally Drastic Reductions
to ensure clearance of stocks before we occupy our new extension in Saville Street (which will nearly double our existing floor-space)
FASHIONS
CARPETS LINENS
FURNISHING FABRICS
HARVEY NICHOLS & Co., Ltd. Knightsbridge, S. W. 1 LONDON

The Children's Page

The Exchange Pair

Anti and Lenchen Go Visiting

By E. PONGRACZ-JACOBI

Chapter I

"ANTI Anti! Come in at once! You haven't as much as started on your lessons yet. What have you been doing? Wet to the skin again!"

"I've only been down at the lake," Anti protested. "They're cutting holes into the ice for fishing, and Uncle Jáky sunk the first net. It got caught in the reeds and I put my arm in to loosen it and slipped half into the water. But it's all right. I skated home and I'm quite warm."

"Something must be done about Anti," his mother thought. "He's getting so rough and unruly. He's the ringleader of the village boys, and wherever there's a scrape in sight he gets into it. His school report was full of bad marks last half-year. Professor Káldy says he'll never learn German, and languages are so important nowadays," and she tapped energetically with her thimble into the darn she was making.

Her husband, resting after his last round of the stables, listened to what she had to say on the subject and shrugged his shoulders despondently.

"All perfectly true, but what can I do? The boy is clever enough, but he won't work. I've talked to him; I've punished him; I've tried to make him see that he can't stay all his life in this little Hungarian village where he is 'the Squire's son.' He'll have to go out into the world and make good, and he can't do it without an education. I wish I could send him abroad among strangers where he would have to prove his mettle himself—that would help him to understand."

"Well, why not?" Mrs. Patkós considered it an excellent idea.

"Need you ask, my dear? You know how the price of wheat has gone down, and all the trouble we had with the pigs last year; you know why we had to send Nurse away, and why you have to attend to the babies yourself; and why we can't send Anti to school in Budapest but must wake him up at dawn so that he can be at school on time in Keszthely every morning. I can't think of spending extra money on him this year."

Mrs. Patkós knew all this only too well, but she said: "I'll find a way somehow," and resolutely folded Anti's woolen stockings that she had been darning.

* * *

"Balaton-Sásd, Hungary,
February 15.

"My Dear Mrs. Riemer:

"You will be surprised to hear from me after all these years, but I hope you still remember the pleasant summer we spent in the Tyrol together. That was our last trip, for times have become very hard since, and Hungarian gentleman farmers have no money to spare to send their families joy riding nowadays. What a long time ago it seems! My two babies are young ladies of five and six now, and Anti has grown into a big, strapping, mischievous boy of 12.

"It is about Anti that I want to write. My husband and I are very anxious for him to learn German, and we also think it might improve his manners if he came into contact with strangers for a bit. In this Hungarian village he has no company but the peasant boys, and they indulge him too much.

"Our idea was to send Anti abroad for the summer vacation, but unfortunately we cannot afford to pay for him. Now, what do you think of this for a plan? Would one of your boys, Kurt, Max, or Paul, like to come here in exchange for Anti, and spend the summer with us at the farm?

"He could go bathing, rowing and sailing on Lake Balaton, and we would give him as good a time as we know how. In exchange Anti would stay with you. I am sure that coming into contact with Herr Oberlehrer Riemer, yourself, and your nice children would have a good influence on him. I always remember what a sweet, well-behaved little girl your Lenchen was—so different from my Anti.

"Please let me know soon which of the boys I may expect, and at what date you can conveniently receive Anti. School finishes here about the middle of June. We would put him in a direct train and meet your boy at Keszthely station.

"I hope you and your family are quite well, and that, through our boys, we may become close friends again. With best wishes to all the family, and affectionate greetings,

"Anna Patkós."

* * *

"Altstadt, Austria,
February 10.

"My dear Frau Patkós:

"Many thanks for your letter which really came as a godsend. Just fancy, dear friend, we had been trying to think of a way by which we could send our little daughter Lenchen away for a change somewhere! She needs just what you can give her—good food, bathing in the lake, running wild on the farm, and she would love to help you keep house, and take care of the little girls.

"I hope you wouldn't mind having her instead of one of the boys. We will give your Anti all the loving care we give our own children, and if my husband can't knock some German grammar into him no one can! Kurt, Max and Paul will be delighted to have him. We shall expect him about June 15, and will put Lenchen into the train on the same day.

"With fond greetings from mine to yours. Affectionately,

"Liese Riemer."

* * *

Half a dozen letters were exchanged by the two mothers in the next four months, and then all was settled and the two travelers were ready to start for unknown lands in exchange for each other. Truth to tell, both had some misgivings.

"Nobody will understand a word of what I say," quailed Lenchen. "And there are sure to be savage bulls and wild dogs on a Hungarian farm."

"I'm not going to learn their silly lingo," bragged Anti. "Hungarian's good enough for me. And their stupid country, too—all hills and stones and rocks, instead of flat land and a big sheet of water like ours!"

The two mothers said little, but carefully packed the two little trunks.

Two long, grimy trains stood for a moment side by side on two pairs of rails running parallel in the Eastern Station of Vienna. Then, with great puffs of white smoke and rapidly increasing clatter of rails, one started to the right and the other to the left.

From a window of a third-class compartment of the eastward-bound train, the pale, forlorn face of a little girl looked out wistfully. From the one heading toward the west, two frankly curious wide-open eyes peeped out of a freckled boyish face into the big strange world ahead of them. The two pairs of eyes met for a moment. Then the trains moved apart, and the children were lost to each other's sight.

[To be concluded next Monday]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

My Garden

My daddy likes to help me make
A garden for my own;
And he has given me a rake—
And seeds, that we have sown.

My garden plot is just inside
The gate, and all the day,
The wind will swing it open wide—
And I go in and stay.

"Good morning" call the birds to you;
The sunshine is so bright,
It shows you many things to do,
Before you say good night.

Weeds must be dug from out the ground,
And then the flowers—I think—
Are glad to have me come around,
To give each one a drink.

Sometimes they bow as if to say,
"We thank you, little boy,
Please come again another day,
And let us give you joy."

A garden is a giving place,
And when the flowers bloom,
They are like smiles that light a face,
As candles do a room.

EMILIE BLACKMORE STAPP

The Boy With Sixteen Fathers

THIS is the story of a little Arab orphan boy who had 16 fathers—or was it 16 mothers? Perhaps you can decide for yourselves which it was after you have read the story.

Some years ago, when there was only a little white military railway train between Biskra and Touggourt in northern Africa, two people went down to stay for a while in the desert. As the shadows of evening came, the palm trees and the mud houses of the Oasis of Touggourt suddenly rose up out of the sand, red-gold in the light of the setting sun, and there was the journey's end.

There was, of course, no hotel, and the two travelers slept in a tent out in the sand dunes, with the tents of Bedouins near by, and with 15 Arabs and a Negro from Senegal for attendants. Every night these men came and laced up the tent door when the travelers had gone inside to bed, and then they sat down in the sand outside, guarding the tent.

With these men was one small Arab boy, who seemed about 9 or 10 years old. One day one of the travelers asked which of the men was his father. The leader of the caravan, named Ramadan, laughed and said: "We are all his father. He is a little orphan we found wandering lost in the desert, and so we have adopted him."

They had indeed adopted him. Ramadan had taken him into the market and bought him a handsome pair of Arab slippers in fine, soft yellow leather. Another man had given him a little black robe, and another a fine white turban, and they all looked after him. Arabs love little children, and are always pleased and proud if one admires their lovely little girls in their brilliant colored dresses, and their handsome, grave little sons.

One afternoon, it was too hot to go riding, and the travelers preferred to sit under the big tent with open sides that served as a drawing room, and they invited the men to join them in the cool shade.

Outside was burning yellow sand as far as eye could see in every direction, save where the brown mud town stood surrounded by its tall palm trees, and the heat danced in flickering waves. Under the tent it was cool, and the ground was covered with carpets, and cushions lay all around on which everyone was seated waiting for the cool breeze that would come with the setting of the sun.

All the men were there, and the little orphan too, who sat down very timidly and quietly behind Ramadan. After telling many an interesting tale, they began to amuse the visitors with songs and dances, pipe-playing and story-telling.

Then Ramadan called gently to the little orphan and asked him to dance. He was very shy at first, and they had to coax him, and very lovingly they did so. At last he stood up, and very gravely and very sweetly he danced, and as he danced every one of those men who had lived hard, rough lives in wild and savage places, smiled at him, and clapped their hands, applauding him and encouraging him to keep on with the loving gentleness of mothers.

Their faces were beaming with smiles, and their voices gentle and kind, so that even the harsh Arab language sounded sweet as they "mothered" the little child they had found wandering alone on the desert. Had you seen them, you too might perhaps have found it hard to decide whether the little boy had found 16 fathers or 16 mothers!

When the day came to return north to the coast, and the travelers leaned waving out of the window to their 17 friends, the last thing they saw was Ramadan pushing the little orphan boy in front so that he might wave too—a little fellow in a black robe, white turban and yellow slippers, surrounded by 16 big, strong men—his 16 affectionate fathers—or mothers!

M. P.

The Mail Bag

Memphis, Tennessee

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag and I am writing in the hope that I may find a pen friend in some other country than my own, as I love to read the letters from children in other countries. My sisters Beverley and Elizabeth Joyce have gained pen friends in England, Scotland and Australia, through the Mail Bag, but I have not seen any letters from girls of my age, which is 9.

I attend the Christian Science Sunday school and love to read the Mail Bag and the children's stories in the Monitor, also Snubs and Waddles—but I wish Waddles could be found oftener.

I am in the fifth grade at school and we have a beautiful school building with lovely grounds facing the Parkway, which is a very broad drive that almost encircles the city, for the great Mississippi River flows by on the west side.

We had a cotton carnival last week and there were arches made of hundreds of cotton bales over the streets down town, all decorated in colors, and there were parades with many bands of music and thousands of visitors. There was a parade with over 3000 children in it, some were on skates, and some were leading their pets, dogs, ponies, cats and all kinds of animals.

I hope to hear from some little girl of my age and will answer all letters, sending post card pictures and kodak pictures to anyone who writes to me.

With love to the Mail Baggers.

Virginia Adair C.

[We should have enjoyed the children's parade, too, Virginia.—Ed.]

Fort Wayne, Indiana

Dear Editor:

We live in the country on a farm. I am nine years old and go to the Christian Science Sunday school in Fort Wayne. I have a pony and cart. Our farm used to be an Indian reservation a long time ago and every once in awhile we pick up a spear head or arrow head. The Indians and first settlers used the little river that goes through the farm as a waterway. The forests were so thick that there were no roads.

I go to a one-room country school. This year it let out on April 21. On the last day of school the mothers came and played ball against the boys.

I should like to hear from any boys, from a foreign country especially. Thank you for the children's page. With love,

Fred S.

[What a long, long vacation you are going to have, Fred. Don't forget all that you have learnt in school, will you?—Ed.]

Oak Park, Illinois

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have ever written to the Mail Bag. I am 9 years old and should like to write to someone my age in another country—someone who would like to hear about the Century of Progress exposition in Chicago, this summer. I live where I can go very often. I could also write about a visit to the National Broadcasting studios or a visit to Byrd's ship, where I met Admiral Byrd. I should like to hear about interesting things in another country, especially from India. I am reading about Tagore when he was a little boy in India.

Morris L.

[We do not get many letters from India, Morris, but perhaps your letter may draw one. —Ed.]

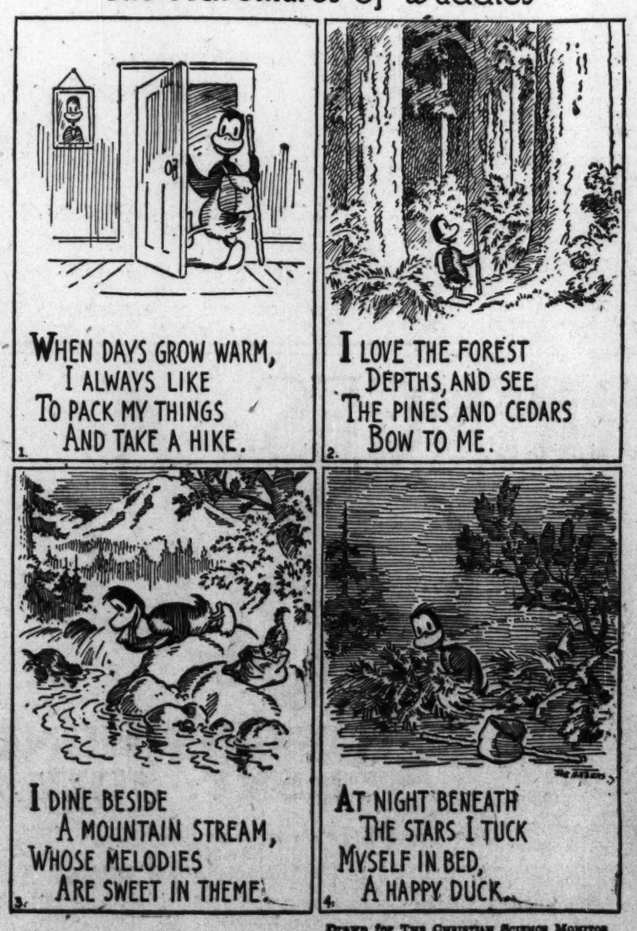
Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

The Adventures of Waddles


WHEN DAYS GROW WARM, I ALWAYS LIKE TO PACK MY THINGS AND TAKE A HIKE.
1.
I LOVE THE FOREST DEPTHS, AND SEE THE PINES AND CEDARS BOW TO ME.
2.
I DINE BESIDE A MOUNTAIN STREAM, WHOSE MELODIES ARE SWEET IN THEME.
3.
AT NIGHT BENEATH THE STARS I TUCK MYSELF IN BED, A HAPPY DUCK.
4.

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Well-Acquainted Trees

Deep, deep within a forest,
Hushed by a wispy breeze—
I listened to the talking
Of well-acquainted trees.

It was a wondrous talking
Both gay and strange to hear—
Of streams that tumbled wild and blue,
Of skies delf-blue and clear,

O music soft and sweeter
Than chiming flower bells,
Than the call notes of each creature
That in the forest dwells—

Each bird, tree-toad and cricket
Whose song the night wind fills—
Or elf and fay whose laughter
The quiet tree place thrills.

In my heart the echoes linger,
Like sound from soft-strummed keys,
Of that quaint and happy talking
Of well-acquainted trees.

JENNETT SPENCER.

Billie Buzz's Secret

By HILDUR DE WAHL

BILLIE BUZZ was perched on top of a white clover blossom near the hives in Mr. Pemberton's back yard, when a moving wagon drew up in front of the house next door. Billie was too busy to do more than glance in the direction of the heavily loaded wagon and the busy moving men. A lot of honey was needed to complete the cone on which he, his family and neighbors were working, and he had to "make honey while the clovers bloomed," as the Bee proverb says.

Because he was too busy to look, Billie Buzz did not notice what the new family next door was like, nor how many there were in the family; in fact he knew absolutely nothing about them, except that they had a great deal of furniture and that there was a tricycle and a coaster-wagon among the many things unloaded. This must mean a small boy surely.

Billie Buzz did not actually see Freddie Fuller until three days after his family had moved into their new home. Then he got a very good look at him. He flew back to the hive immediately, his wings fluttering with excitement.

"I've seen him!" I've seen him!" he buzzed excitedly.

"Seen who? demanded old Mr. Bumble Bee, his deep bass voice booming in Billie's ears like the noise of a cannon.

In days gone by Billie Buzz always trembled at the sound of Mr. Bumble Bee's rumbling voice and his authoritative ways, but now he did not mind them in the least. And so he calmly replied that he had seen Freddie Fuller.

"And pray, who is Freddie Fuller?" asked Bumble Bee.

"He belongs to the new family who have just moved in next door."

"Is he any different from the other boys who live near here?" old Bumble Bee asked grumpily.

"I don't think so," answered Billie Buzz. "But I do believe he has never seen a beehive before, for I saw him peering over the top of Mr. Pemberton's board fence looking very puzzled at what he saw."

"A very stupid boy, I should say," said old Bumble Bee, turning up his nose. "But if he comes here a-meddling I shall sting him, and that right hard." And away he flew to a white clover blossom that was just oozing with honey.

"You would get the worst of that," Billie Buzz called after him.

Bumble Bee Grumbles to Himself

And because Billie Buzz spoke the truth old Bumble Bee mumbled and grumbled to himself, while Billie buzzed quite merrily as he flew to another clover blossom, thinking his own kind thoughts. And this is what he thought:

"I like the looks of that Freddie boy. He has such a nice kind face. I should like to be friends. In fact, I think I shall be friends with him."

Then, one morning, Billie Buzz decided that this was the day he was going to get to know Freddie Fuller, whether old Bumble Bee approved or not. And so, at his first opportunity, he flew over the fence and into Mr. Fuller's yard. Freddie was playing on the sidewalk when he arrived, and so Billie Buzz lit on a stone beside his hand. But Freddie did not understand bees, and so he jumped to his feet and ran away.

"He doesn't seem to like me," said Billie Buzz sadly, as he joined the other bees in Mr. Pemberton's yard. "He ran away from me."

"I told you he was a very stupid boy," insisted old Bumble Bee.

Billie Buzz did not answer. Instead, he determined to try once more, and then if Freddie did not want to be friendly he would know his efforts were useless. That was why Billie Buzz came into Mr. Fuller's yard again some days later and began sipping honey from the Sweet Williams and Pinks.

Then he discovered a Snapdragon at the far end of the garden. He poked his head against the mouth of the dragon and tried to open it. The dragon, however, did not respond to his gentle touch.

Inside the Snapdragon

Billie Buzz moved back a pace or two, then flew up against the dragon's mouth with all his strength. The Snapdragon's mouth popped open and in tumbled Billie Buzz. For a moment he was bewildered by his sudden fall and lay very still, looking about at the beautiful cavelike inside of the blossom with its sweet honey-like smell. Then he got up and walked to the throat of the bloom and began sipping the sweet honey.

As soon as Billie Buzz had had his fill, he turned to go, but try as he would he could not open the dragon's mouth.

Billie Buzz was frightened, wondering what he should do, when he heard voices near by.

"Buzz! Buzz!" called Billie, which meant, "Please let me out."

"There is a bee in that snapdragon." It was Freddie who spoke.

"If I can only make him understand what I want," groaned Billie Buzz.

"Do you suppose he went in there on purpose?" asked Freddie's companion.

"Buzz! Buzz!" screamed Billie, louder than ever.

"He wants to get out," said Freddie. "Guess I'll open the dragon's mouth and run."

Freddie squeezed the dragon's jaws and open came its mouth. Billie Buzz heaved a sigh of relief and flew out, but when he looked about for Freddie and his companion he saw them scampering up the garden walk.

Billie Buzz's first impulse was to fly after the boys to thank Freddie for his kindness. But on second thought he decided that Freddie might misunderstand and so he perched himself on a flower to think. In a few minutes he flew quietly toward the garden swing, where the boys sat, making not the slightest sound, a very unusual thing for Billie Buzz.

Alighting on an arm of the swing, he sat still for a moment, winking and blinking his eyes in fun. Then he walked over to the spot where Freddie's arm rested.

Freddie was so surprised that he just sat and watched Billie Buzz.

"I believe the little fellow wants to get acquainted," he said.

"Maybe he wants to thank you for letting him out of the snapdragon," suggested Freddie's companion. "Maybe you could have him for a pet."

Freddie reflected a moment.

"I think I will," he said.

Billie Buzz was so excited he hopped up and down on the arm of the swing, then flew home to tell his friends and old Mr. Bumble Bee about his wonderful experience.

"He let me out of the snapdragon, and then he ran away," Billie Buzz explained excitedly.

"Didn't I say he was a stupid boy?" demanded old Bumble Bee.

Billie Buzz hesitated a moment, then chuckled to himself, deciding to keep the rest of his story a secret. Let old Mr. Bumble Bee think what he wanted to about Freddie. He knew that some day Freddie and he were going to be the very best of friends.

CAMPS FOR CHILDREN

Sunny Hills

The doorway to nature's playground where love and happiness abound. Camp for little children from infancy to teens. Swimming, riding, dancing, creative arts. Separate nursery unit of unusual character. 9 miles from Wilmington. School under same management. Catalog. MRS. ELLEN Q. SAWIN, P. O. Box M-293, Wilmington, Del.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

KOHAHNA
FOR GIRLS

Riding, Swimming, Canoeing, Tennis, Archery, Dramatics, Dancing, Crafts, Nature Lore. Well qualified staff. Excellent food with fresh fruits and vegetables. Reasonable fee includes all activities and tutoring, if desired. Terms arranged. Booklet. Mrs. Maude Beals Turner, Maple City, Michigan. Advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

CAMP SANGAMON
for Boys
"The Camp with the Pioneer Spirit"

Here, the boys take part in farm activities, live in the open, and grasp the worth-while things of life. Woodcraft, swimming, studio, shop, tennis, free riding, canoe trips. Fee $160 for season. Brownies 6-9 yrs. Pioneers 10-16 yrs. Free Booklet. MR. and MRS. L. E. SMITH, Pittsford, Vt.

LEELANAU for BOYS
13TH SEASON

A Progressive summer camp for the ambitious boy. Opportunities for capable boys to earn part of tuition. All camp sports on land and sea. For booklet write to
MR. WILLIAM BEALS, Director
GLEN ARBOR, MICHIGAN
Leelanau advertises only in The Christian Science Monitor

For Boys in the East

World's Fair Motor Trip

One to Two Months at Camp

See the wonders of the Chicago World's Fair en route to Camp Leelanau. Personally escorted all the way by member of camp staff. Round trip in private automobile. Travel and camp expenses included in one nominal fee. All camp sports on land and sea. 13th Season. Campers from 38 states.

LEELANAU *for* BOYS

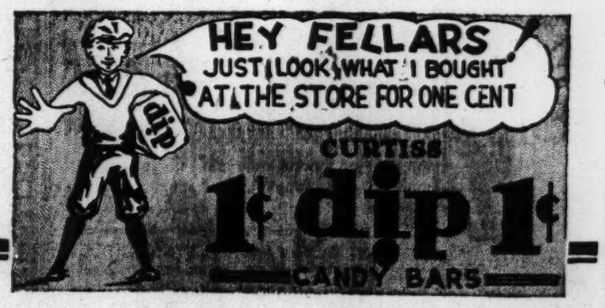
Mr. William Beals, *Director*
Glen Arbor, Michigan
Eastern Representative: John B. Poore
5 Dillaway Street, Wakefield, Mass.
Telephone CRYstal 1389
Leelanau advertises only in The Christian Science Monitor

NUACE MOUNTING CORNERS

The better way of mounting photos, covers, cards, stamps. 3 styles. "Regular" for covers and larger snapshots. "Junior," with narrow margins, for smaller snapshots, blocks, and single stamps. "Transparent," clear as glass, the newest idea for stamps, etc. Regular and Junior styles in Black, White, Gray, Sepia, Red, Green—100 to the pkge.; in Gold or Silver—60 to the pkge.; transparent style—80 to the pkge.

At your dealer and 5c and 10c stores or send 10c for package and samples.

ACE ART COMPANY
25 COULD STREET READING, MASS.



WAIT till you taste a Dip! Boy, that's candy! A big, thick bar that's soft-centered, yet chewy—chocolate flavored inside, chocolate covered outside. It's far and away the best penny's worth of candy bar you ever bought.

CURTISS CANDY COMPANY
CHICAGO
Otto Schnering, President

Other Candies: Baby Ruth Buddies, Butterfinger, Buy Jiminy, Ostrich Egg, Chocolate Buy Jiminy, Milk Nut Loaf, Baby Ruth Orange Drops, Baby Ruth Lemon Drops, Baby Ruth Lime Drops, Baby Ruth Chocolate Drops, Baby Ruth Peppermint Mints, Baby Ruth Wintergreen Mints, and Baby Ruth Root Beer Mints—only 1c a package.

Also Baby Ruth, Butterfinger and Buy Jiminy in generous 5c packages.

The Home Forum

Irish Holiday

SUDDENLY the air was filled with lilting magic. I went to the window and looked out on an old lady playing a hand harp. She had no right at all to be there. Our road was a cul-de-sac, and at the top a sign said unmistakably: "Organs and Street Cries Prohibited"; but who would have called a hand harp, with a none too full complement of strings, and a small old voice a "disturbance?" I glanced up and down the road. No heads came to the windows of the other six houses; the lure of daffodils had taken everyone to the parks. I leaned out of the window, and, as the peculiarly individual magic of the Londonderry air filled the road, I was caught in a flow of remembering. Off where the faraway hills lay green against the sky was a world almost too "fay" to be real, a world dreaming under a spell which only such an evening and such a tune could break.

* * *

It was late summer. The whole year had been focused on this fortnight of holiday, when we were off for the road around Ireland. Dublin could not hold us; we had had enough of grubby streets and crusty cobbles and wasted no time in seeking the way to Cork. Soon we were cycling through flat green country and white clusters of towns, where we found our nights' lodgings and simple meals. The farther south we went the farther back in time we seemed to be. There was only slight evidence that this agricultural land had ever witnessed a machine age, for the mechanical things we saw were old and worn out, while the animals were splendid. There were horses on the roads, cows "standing in turquoise pools" in the fields, and they were not merely healthy and well fed. A casual question soon persuaded us of one handsome red mare's family tree, as it did of her master's as well; the price being the better part of an hour of our time, and the result an agreement on our part that every Irishman could trace his descent from at least one sain' or king. So such questions were best abandoned.

Cork had the attitude and indolence of southern Europe: black-shawled women followed donkeys laden with heavy panniers, black-coated men talked in the doorways, children sprawled in the streets. We asked our way to Blarney, and were overwhelmed with directions; only later did we realize that every suggested path to follow was a challenge to kiss the stone. Easy enough, we thought, since everyone does it, and cycled on. No one Irishman has a clear explanation of the Blarney Stone, no two have the same; but of all the beauty in Ireland, from jet-eyed colleens to blue-shadowed hills, it is for the kiss of a stone that one must jeapardize life or self-esteem. We cycled out to the castle, a ruin half-hidden by trees and vines; we climbed to the tower and peered through a large square opening at the Blarney Stone. Below, it seemed hundreds of feet, was the upturned face of a yew tree and sunshine on the grass. Here I must sit on the stone ledge, my back to the opening, an unconcerned attendant to steady me, lean backward into space and down, then grasp two iron bars fastened into the wall; and, as the attendant lowers me from above by the feet, I must draw my face to the stone, implant a hurried kiss, then pull and be pulled back to place. Formerly devotees were wrapped in a blanket and hung over the parapet by their heels. The new method may be a Free State reform, but how it betters the old is a doubtful question. We did what had by then become a grim duty and went on our way, wondering who would first notice our acquisition of the gift of gab.

* * *

"Is Macroom ahead, Boss?" we asked, as our road, winding through a succession of peat bogs, made us inclined to feel it was not.

Boss did not answer; he dissertated—Sure there were turns in the road, and the land was not the best in all Ireland; but, if we kept to the right, then turned to the left, we'd soon find ourselves over the hills and into Macroom. We cycled on, but never found the obvious right and consequent left. Only after retracing our way to the place where we had met Boss, did we grasp his meaning—his directions had been given facing us; for them to apply to us, they had to be reversed!

Moments of sunshine left golden patches on the heather- and gorse-clad hills. A white cottage, like a bright gem in a green setting, gleamed at us. We were drawing nearer to the line of mountains that had been before us all day, great mauve mountains leaning against the sky in fold after fold of solemn beauty. By sunset we reached Glengariff and pushed our bicycles into a shed for the night. The sun went down. A red wash spread over the west, deepened and gave way to night: stars and a half moon claimed the sky. Through the many fingers of Bantry Bay the Atlantic rolled in, was drawn out, then rolled in again. In the little hotel that faced the bay there was steaming food, good beds, candles in brass holders; in bodily comfort we talked of the days since Dublin, beggaringly.

* * *

When the morning stars sang together and Glengariff's hills gave back their echoes, it must have been on just such a morning as the one we awoke to—a blue and gold morning, with the shadows of the mountains on the bay only a little lighter than the mountains themselves, dew shining on the grass, and the slight cadence of a waterfall breaking the stillness. Even now, after a winter of mists and fogs and fleeting hours of pale sunlight, I can see that golden morning in all its glittering perfection; and I know that years from now I shall be able to draw out of memory the picture, fresh and untarnished, of Glengariff on Bantry Bay, on a late summer Sunday morning. As we rode off into the distance that was bewitching our eyes, a church bell came across the water and the surface rippled slightly as a small boat passed; then our road wound away from the farmland fringing the bay into a rocky region where startled sheep watched our passage and an occasional pink or white cabin, growing out of the heather, reminded us that there were shepherds. Pedaling hard for a day, we put the barren lands behind us; then a bend in the road revealed the Lakes of Killarney far below, and a spell of coasting brought us down to their level, to Ross Castle. There were boatmen: we went with one to Innisfallen, and on the way he beguiled us with tales of the O'Donoghue, and the fairies who live on the island, and the consequences of falling in the lakes: "Sure and it's Australia you'll come up in and be sending home for dry clothes—they're that deep!"

Our days were wheeling behind us in a pattern of beauty and ruin, for Ireland's history is written in both: gaping roofs of abbeys, ivied walls of castles crumbling for a hundred years, spoke of learning and power once harbored within them; white cabins, their thatch long ago fallen in, told of the tide of emigration, of hearts in other lands which (unlike the English) are not forever Ireland; gaunt windowless shells, once the proud homes of Irish gentry, reminded us of the "trouble" of recent days. The road to Galway led us through a desolate, dun-colored land, where the red flannel skirts of the fisher girls made the only spot of color, and at Galway we turned our faces toward Dublin. Our approach lay through the Wicklow hills where the jewel of our journey was waiting—from a distance we saw the valley of Glendalough, long but of a good width, holding two lakes that mirrored the surrounding hills. In 500 A. D. Glendalough was a community with seven churches, a seat of learning where scribes and students sheltered Christianity while Rome's civilization was falling to the vandals and England was a land of warring tribes. That night we sailed from Kingston harbor; as the gap of water widened, music came from the shore—the music of Ireland holding us with a thin thread of sound.

* * *

The frail plaintive notes of the harp were fading away. Had another string gone? Had someone come to put her out? Neither. We were still alone; only the spring twilight had deepened into night. I threw all the coppers I had out of the window. They made quite a brown shower and clattered on the cobbles as sweetly to my old lady's ears as the Londonderry air to mine.

BRETT YATES.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ... $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months ... $4.50 One month ... 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use or republication of all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

Foreign
14 pages ... 3c 24 to 30 pages 6c
16 to 22 pages 4½c 32 pages ... 7½c
Including Canada, Newfoundland and any Pan-American countries.

United States
14 pages ... 3c 24 to 30 pages 4c
16 to 22 pages 3c 32 pages ... 5c

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-93 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: 3, Avenue de l'Opéra.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 59A.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via Fontanella di Borghese 23.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 42/8 Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York ... 500 Fifth Ave.
Detroit ... 3-101 General Motors Bldg.
Chicago ... 333 North Michigan Avenue
Miami ... 1229 Ingraham Bldg.
St. Louis ... 1728 Rwy. Exchange Bldg.
Kansas City ... 405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg.
San Francisco ... 625 Market Street
Los Angeles ... 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle ... 824 Skinner Bldg.
London ... 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace
Paris ... 3, Avenue de l'Opéra
Berlin ... Unter den Linden 59A
Florence ... Via Magenta 11

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 911 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(German Edition)
(French Edition)
(Scandinavian Edition)
(Dutch Edition)
(Braille Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Iris

Sky-blue—?
No, that's not it, quite—
The sky is merely atmosphere,
But you're—blue veined delight!

MARJORIE FAIRBANKS HOLZ.

Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"La Maitresse d'Ecole" (The School Mistress): From a Painting by J. B. S. Chardin

Mendelssohn Visits the Alps

"People tried to persuade me that the gigantic form of the Swiss Alps that have haunted me from my childhood had been exaggerated by my imagination, and that after all a snowy mountain was not in reality so grand as I thought. I almost dreaded being undeceived, but at first sight of the foreground of the Alps from the lake of Como, veiled in clouds, with here and there a surface of bright snow, sharp black points rearing their heads, and sinking precipitously into the lake, the hills first scattered over with trees and villages, and covered with moss, and then bleak and desolate, and on every side deep ravines filled with snow,—I felt just as I formerly did, and saw that I had exaggerated nothing." So wrote Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy from Isola Bella in July 1831. He had been in the Alps ten years before, and he was now on his way towards the Simplon. On Lago Maggiore he was very interested to find that his boatman had often been employed by Napoleon and Murat, concerning whom he had interesting anecdotes to relate. Murat "never ceased singing to himself for a single moment," the boatman said.

Mendelssohn crossed the Simplon pass with a little book in his hand, describing Napoleon's project for the road, the details of which he followed with close attention. Then, having gone down the Valais, he came to Martigny, whence he says: "I travelled for the first time in my life literally on foot, and as I found the guides too dear I went on quite alone, and started with my cloak and knapsack on my shoulders." Soon, however, he met a peasant boy who guided him (and carried his knapsack) to Trient and so to the Col de Balme en route to Chamonix, where he exclaims: "Nowhere has nature in all her glory met my eyes in such brightness as here."

He proposed to make the tour of Mont Blanc, in order that he might become acquainted with this colossus from the southern side also, but on the 6th of August he writes from Charmey, whence he crossed the Col de Jaman to Château d'Oex, with a peasant girl as guide. He seems by now to have become thoroughly accustomed to pedestrianism, for he remarks smiply: "I travel famously on foot." The following day saw him pass Zweisimmen to Boltigen, whence he sent on his knapsack by diligence to Interlaken, reducing his luggage to a shirt, a brush, a comb and a sketchbook. Of the latter he made much use, and while his sketches cannot lay claim to exceptional artistic merit, they do reveal a freshness indicative of the way in which he was thoroughly enjoying himself. Indeed, his good spirits seemed to be indomitable: the weather was shocking, and there was no inn at Spiez, so he had to go on to Wylen. There, his landlady obliged him with a tablespoon when he asked for a shoe-horn, and hanging in his bedroom was a portrait of "Brinz Boniadofegi"; the rain kept pouring down and he heard that the swollen streams had broken the bridges. So he was ferried across, but at Interlaken the people either could not or would not find room for him and he was obliged to go to Unterseen. This contretemps put him out of humour for the first time on his journey, and he was "obliged to sing Beethoven's Adagio in A-flat minor three or four times over," before he could recover his equanimity.

Next day he rode on horseback to Interlaken, splashing through the floods, and tried to get some music paper. Eventually he got some from the daughter of the forest ranger, and proceeded to compose a song—"Die Liebende schreibt." Then on the paper that was left over, he wrote three waltzes for the girl and presented them to her himself.—G. R. DE BEER, in "Alps and Men." (London: Edward Arnold. New York: Longmans Green.)

Chicago, 1933

Once more through all your open ways—
Through water gates, by land, by air—
Those ancient reckoners of days,
The nations, come to speak you fair.
Down the long avenues of change
The spoil of centuries they bring
Into a palace brave and strange
Where the new era's dreamers sing.
Keen be our ears to hear that song
Through the loud crash of toppling years—
Faint is the sound that would be strong
When the armed world forgets its fears.
Now while the hero-mind of man
Is venturing through the dark unknown,
You light the paces of his plan
Where the towers gather for his throne.
My city, keep the faith you found
When huts rose on the marshy bar!
Lift up your banners from the ground
Whence Lincoln marched, led by his star!
Hear the new song of man's desire
The wireless winds of dream shall bring
When bold Arcturus lights your fire
And the bright towers leap up to sing.

—HARRIET MONROE, in *Poetry*.

A Nemzetközi Egyetértés Egy Alapja

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása.

KELLEMES gyakran azt a megjegyzést hallani, hogy különböző nemzetiségű népek, akik különböző nyelven beszélnek, képesek zenét együtt élvezni. Létezik ezen kívül a Szellem nyelve, az egyetlen általános nyelv, melyet ma a világ oly sok részén élő népek örömmel igyekeznek jobban és jobban megérteni. Ez az értelem, melyet a Biblia tanulmányozása útján nyerhetünk, ismét elhozta számunkra azt a szellemi ihletést, mely a mult napjaiban hatalmas tettekre buzdított.

Az ezen tettek mögötti motiváló hatalom most is jelen van, s a Biblia imádságos, figyelmes tanulmányozása által fogjuk ma is megérteni; ennek megértése viszont új látóerővel, bátorsággal, és korlátozásokat legyőzni tudó képességgel fog minket ellátni. A hasonlatosság pontja abban rejlik, hogy a szellemi oktatás forrása minden korban a Biblia volt, mely az egyetlen mindenható Atya-Anya Isten hatalmának és élő jelenlétének mélyebb megértésére vezet.

Ezen tanulmány egyesítő képességének lehetőségei, a Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) értelméből itélve, határtalanak. Ezen Tudomány tanításai a tanitványnak megbecsülhetetlen hasznára lehetnek, mert feltárják előtte a Bibliában foglalt igazságokat, leleplezik azon kincseket, melyek az ókor pora alatt voltak az emberiség nagy része előtt eltakarva. Mary Baker Eddy, tankönyvével, „Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures"-el (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentírás Kulcsával) áthatotta az anyagiság ködét és a szellemi dolgok felőli tudatlanságot, feltárva a laikus és a theológus előtt az örökkévaló igazságok használható bányáit.

Fontoljuk meg először, mily hatással van e tanulmány az egy nemzetiségű, egy nyelvet beszélő népekre. Némelyek ezek között a Krisztusi Tudomány útján a Bibliában a becsületességre, igazságra, önzetlenségre, jóságra való vezetőt találtak. Társadalmi rangban, intellektuális izlésben, pénzügyi helyzetben különbözhetnek, de mindnyájukat ugyanazon isteni Alapelv vezeti. És ez minden egyébb kérdésnél fontosabb. Ha üzleti, ipari, vagy politikai ügyeik révén, vagy utazásaik alatt egymással találkoznak, és a Szellem ezen tulajdonságainak kifejezését egymásban észreveszik, az igazi testvériségnek az azonos életelveiken alapúló kapcsa fog közöttük azonnal létre jönni. Ez nem történne meg, ha az Isten képmásához tartozó tulajdonságok nem bírnának első rangú fontossággal.

A különböző nemzetiségű és nyelvű népek közt fennálló viszonyok mellett ilyen esetek talán ritkábban történnek. A nyelv látszólag olyan akadály, melyen az emberiségnek aránylag csak kis része tud felülemelkedni. És mégis, ahol a Bibliát felvilágosult ésszel tanulmányozzák, ott az egyes emberek és rajtukon át a kormányok közötti szélesebb és többet magába foglaló egyetértésnek alapját vetik meg.

Az embereknek és a nemzeteknek nagy szükségük van mostanában arra, hogy szabadúljanak meg a helytelen gazdálkodások és félreértések szenvedéseitől, melyek az önzés módszereinek, igazságtalan határozatoknak, az isteni irányítás, előrelátás, együttműködés, szeretet és türelem hiányának következményei. Hogy az ily nagy bajoknak orvosságát felfedezhessék, erkölcsi bátorságra és gondolataiknak legnagyobb fokú felszentelésére van azoknak szükségük, akik a harmónia létrehozását óhajtják támogatni. A Biblia a megbocsátások buzdító példáit és a jó tanácsok oly bőségét foglalja magában, melyet mindenkinek jól meg kellene fontolni. Péter a magaviselet magas szabályait ezen szavakkal sürgeti: „Végezetre mindnyájan legyenek egyértelműek, rokonérzelműek, atyafiszeretők, irgalmasak, kegyesek: nem fizetvén gonoszszal a gonoszért, avagy szidalommal a szidalomért; sőt ellenkezőleg áldást mondván, tudva hogy arra hivattatok el, hogy áldást örököljetek."

Sokan vannak ma, akik szeretnék magukat az ilyen erkölcsi tanításokhoz tartani, de mikor ezeket nehézségeik közepette próbálják sikerrel alkalmazni, úgy találják, hogy ebben látszólag meg vannak akadályozva, gyakran azért, mert azok, akiknek gondolkozása szellemileg alacsonyabb s ezért az ily módszerek hatásosságában kételkednek, befolyásolják őket. Ha elismerjük hogy Isten a legfensőbb és egyetlen hatalom amely a világegyetemet összhangzatosan kormányozni tudja, akkor az emberiség jól tenné ha megfontolná mi képezi az ilyen kormányzás alapját. Az egyik hitközségi törvényben (Templomi Kézikönyv, I. Cikk, 9-ik Szakasz) Mrs. Eddy ezt írja: „Törvényből áll a kormányzás." És kissé tovább így folytatja: „A kormányzat és működés megfelelő rendszere nélkül, nemzetek, egyének, és vallások védelem nélkül állnak; ezért . . . van a Szent Írások intése: „És a mely szolga tudta az ő urának akaratát, és nem végezte el, sem annak akarata szerint nem cselekedett, sokkal büntettetik meg." Legjobb tehát hogy azon törvény kormányozzon minket melyet Isten rendelt el, s melyet a Biblia sugalmazott lapjaiban adott mindnyájunknak rendelkezésére.

„Kis kovász az egész tésztát megkeleszti;" és ezt a kovászt, amely dolgozik már az emberi öntudatban, kell hogy mindenki bátoritsa és fenntartsa, mert nagy a szellemi áldásokban rejlő általános jutalom. A szellemi harmónia ritmusa lelkesíti mindazokat, akik őszintén foglalkoznak evvel a munkával, és szív szívre talál az általános testvériség fokozatos bebizonyításában.

To the Grasshopper and the Cricket

(The following sonnet was written by Leigh Hunt in 1816, after he had challenged Keats to write a sonnet on the grasshopper and the cricket. Keats responded with "On the Grasshopper and the Cricket," which appeared on this page for June 13):

Green little vaulter in the sunny grass
Catching your heart up at the feel of June,
Sole voice that's heard amidst the lazy noon,
When ev'n the bees lag at the summoning brass;
And you, warm little housekeeper, who class
With those who think the candles come too soon,
Loving the fire, and with your tricksome tune
Nick the glad silent moments as they pass;
Oh sweet and tiny cousins, that belong,
One to the fields, the other to the hearth,
Both have your sunshine; both though small are strong
At your clear hearts; and both were sent on earth
To sing in thoughtful ears this natural song,—
In doors and out, summer and winter, Mirth.

—LEIGH HUNT. Poems.

A Basis for International Unity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT HAS often been noted with pleasure that music can be enjoyed in common by people of different nations, speaking no common language. Moreover, there is the one universal language of Spirit which people in many parts of the world are today learning with joy to understand better and better. This understanding, gained through study of the Bible, is bringing to light the spiritual inspiration which stimulated mighty achievements in days gone by.

The motivating power underlying these deeds is still present, and through prayerful, attentive study of the Bible becomes understandable to individuals today, supplying them with fresh vision, courage, and the ability to conquer limitations. The common point of interest is that the Bible is in every case the source of spiritual instruction, leading to a deeper realization of the power and living presence of the one almighty Father-Mother God.

The possibilities of the unifying effect of this study, in the light of Christian Science, are unbounded. The teachings of this Science are of inestimable value to the student in revealing the truths stated in the Bible, in uncovering its treasures, which for so many have been hidden by the dust of the dark ages. Mary Baker Eddy through her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," pierces the clouds of materialism and ignorance of things spiritual, disclosing to the layman, as well as to the theologian, usable mines of eternal truths.

Let us first consider the effect of this study on people of the same nation, speaking the same language. Some of them, through Christian Science, are finding in the Bible a guide to uprightness, justice, unselfishness, kindness. There may be discrepancies in social rank, intellectual taste, financial status, but they are all guided by the same divine Principle. This outweighs every lesser consideration. If through business, trade, politics, or travel their paths should cross, and these qualities of Spirit are expressed by one and recognized by another, immediately a bond of true brotherhood, based on appreciation of the same standards, is established. This would not be possible were not the attributes of Godlikeness considered of primary importance.

In the relationship existing between people of different nations and languages there may be fewer occurrences of this kind. Language may seem to be a barrier which is overcome by the few rather than by the many. Still, where the enlightened study of the Bible is going on, a basis for unity on a larger and more comprehensive scale is being laid for individuals, and, through them, for governments as well.

At present there is great need among peoples and nations for surcease from the distress of mismanagement and misunderstanding, due to selfish methods and unjust decisions, to lack of divine guidance, foresight, coöperation, love, and patience. To discover the remedy for ills as great as these requires moral courage and the utmost consecration on the part of those desirous of supporting the establishment of harmony. In the Bible there are stirring examples of forgiveness, and a wealth of counsel that all men should duly ponder. Peter urges a high code of behavior in these words: "Finally, be ye all of one mind, having compassion one of another, love as brethren, be pitiful, be courteous: not rendering evil for evil, or railing for railing: but contrariwise blessing; knowing that ye are thereunto called, that ye should inherit a blessing."

There are many today who would uphold ethics of this sort, but seem to find themselves thwarted in attempting to employ it successfully in the midst of trials, oftentimes because they are influenced by those who are less spiritually minded, and who therefore doubt whether such methods can be effective. If God is recognized as the supreme and only power capable of governing the universe harmoniously, people would do well to consider the basis for such government In a By-Law Mrs. Eddy writes (Church Manual, Art. I, Sect. 9): "Law constitutes government." And further on she continues, "Without a proper system of government and form of action, nations, individuals, and religion are unprotected; hence . . . the warning of Holy Writ: 'That servant, which knew his lord's will, and prepared not himself, neither did according to his will, shall be beaten with many stripes.'" The safe way, then, is to be governed by the law established by God and made available to all in the inspired pages of the Bible.

"A little leaven leaveneth the whole lump;" and this leaven already at work in human consciousness should be encouraged and upheld by all, for the universal reward in spiritual blessing is great. The rhythm of spiritual harmony inspires all those who are sincere in this work, and heart joins heart in the gradual demonstration of universal brotherhood.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

The Peculiar Beauty of England

If the beauty of England were only superficial, it would produce only a superficial effect. It would cause a passing pleasure and would be forgotten. It certainly would not—as now in fact it does—inspire a deep, joyous, serene and grateful contentment, and linger in the mind, a gracious and beneficent remembrance. The conquering and lasting potency of it resides not alone in loveliness of expression but in loveliness of character. Having first greatly blessed the British Islands with the natural advantages of position, climate, soil, and products, nature has wrought their development and adornment as a necessary consequence of the spirit of their inhabitants. The picturesque variety and pastoral repose of the English landscape spring, in a considerable measure, from the imaginative taste and the affectionate gentleness of the English people. The state of the country, like its social constitution, flows from principles within, which are constantly suggested, and it steadily comforts and nourishes the mind with a sense of kindly feeling, moral rectitude, solidity, and permanence.

Thus in the peculiar beauty of England the ideal is made the actual—is expressed in things more than in words, and in things by which words are transcended. Milton's "L'Allegro," fine as it is, is not so fine as the scenery—the crystallized, embodied poetry—out of which it arose. All the delicious rural verse that has been written in England is only the excess and superflux of her own poetic opulence: it has rippled from the hearts of her poets just as the fragrance floats away from her hawthorn hedges. At every step of his progress the pilgrim through English scenes is impressed with this sovereign excellence of the accomplished fact, as contrasted with any words that can be said in its celebration.

Among representative scenes that are eloquent with this instructive meaning,—scenes easily and pleasurably accessible to the traveller in what Dickens expressively called "the green, English summer weather,"—is the region of Windsor. The chief features of it have often been described; the charm that it exercises can only be suggested. To see Windsor, moreover, is to comprehend as at a glance the old feudal system, and to feel in a profound way the pomp of English character and history. More than this: it is to rise to the ennobling serenity that always accompanies broad, retrospective contemplation of the current of human affairs. In this quaint, decorous town—nestled at the base of that mighty and magnificent castle which has been the home of princes for more than five hundred years—the imaginative mind wanders over vast tracts of the past and beholds as in a mirror the pageants of chivalry, the coronation of kings, the strife of sects, the battles of armies, the schemes of statesmen, the decay of transient systems, the growth of a rational civilization, and the everlasting march of thought. Every prospect of the region intensifies this sentiment of contemplative grandeur. — From "Shakespeare's England," by WILLIAM WINTER.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, is published in the following editions:—

Library Edition, cloth .. $3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black or blue morocco, Bible paper ... 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition ... 4.00
Students' Edition, with index to marginal headings, black or blue morocco, Oxford India Bible paper ... 4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, in supplement form, black or blue morocco, leather lined, Oxford India Bible paper 5.00
Edition de Luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins ... 8.50
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper ... 11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind, 5 vols ... 12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth .. $3.50
Pocket Edition, cloth, Oxford India Bible paper ... 4.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, Oxford India Bible paper ... 7.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth .. $3.50
Pocket Edition, cloth, Oxford India Bible paper ... 4.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, Oxford India Bible paper ... 7.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to
HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
107 Falmouth St., Boston, U. S. A.

Financial: Market Quotations

Leading Stocks Soar in Another Active Session

Decision Against Stabilizing Dollar Just Now Bullish Influence

NEW YORK, June 19 (AP)—Financial markets leaped forward with renewed gusto today as the American dollar dropped sharply in foreign exchange markets and the Washington Administration indicated disapproval of currency stabilization at existing rates.

Shares, up 1 to around 6 points at one time, erased a substantial part of their last week's set-back. Wheat spurted around 2 cents a bushel on dollar depreciation and expectations of an international acreage reduction agreement. Cotton advanced about a dollar a bale, and corn stepped up some 2 cents a bushel. Silver futures also gained about a cent an ounce.

Advances in the late trading ranged from 1 to more than 7 points. Case soared about 9 while issues up around 3 to 7 included Johns-Manville, National Distillers, Allied Chemical, United States Steel, Delaware & Hudson, Union Pacific, du Pont, Chrysler, U. S. Smelting, U. S. Industrial Alcohol and General Motors.

Transfers approximated 5,800,000 shares.

Business Recovery

Economic observers estimate that business has recovered about 40 per cent of the ground lost between the 1929 peak and the depression low. At the same time, however, analytical experts find that the level of activity is still around the lows of the 1920-21 decline.

Both exports and imports of merchandise again declined in May, the former to $114,000,000 and the latter to $107,000,000. In the 1932 month exports totaled $131,899,000 and imports $112,276,000.

Bonds Active and Strong

Foreign exchanges rose strongly against the dollar, sterling opened at $4.12½, a gain of 5½ cents, while French francs stood at 4.80 cents, an advance of 7 points.

The strong market for common stocks prompted some active buying in secondary bonds today, and the list moved forward over a wide front. Low-priced rails, semi-speculative utilities and a considerable number of industrials contributed many gains running from 1 to 3 points.

Indications of a generally favorable acceptance by industry of the industrial control program helped to mold a friendly trading sentiment. Additional reports of business gains also contributed to the good tone.

Transportation issues climbing a point or more included some loans of the Nickel Plate, Erie, Chicago & North Western, St. Louis-San Francisco, Delaware & Hudson, Southern Pacific Southern Railway, and Great Northern.

International Telephone issues and their associate, Postal Telegraph 5s advanced sharply, but fluctuations were narrow in Western Union 5s. American & Foreign Power 5s and other secondary issues of the electric group pushed ahead from fractions to a point. High grade utilities were firm.

Oil, copper, steel, and motion picture classifications attracted most attention in the industrial division, with advances ranging to 3 points.

U. S. Governments were steady. Foreign loans were irregular with German issues off rather sharply following Saturday's wide advance.

Cotton Tax Not To Jump the Price of Goods Says Wallace

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—Secretary Wallace believes that the levying of a maximum processing tax on cotton, tentatively scheduled to begin Aug. 1, will not result in any substantial increase in the price of cotton products.

Based on figures for early June, when a processing tax of 4.1 cents a pound could have been levied, Mr. Wallace said today an increase in the price of cotton products would not have been necessary at all.

He explained that during that time cotton prints were being produced and sold on a basis allowing 14.9 cents a pound for the price of the raw material; sheeting on a basis of 13 cents a pound, and other products similarly well above the market price.

The parity price, about 12.5 cents a pound, will be the maximum for cotton after a processing tax goes into effect, as the tax can represent only the difference between the parity price based on pre-war averages and the current farm price.

"It is quite apparent," Mr. Wallace said, "that the industry could absorb the tax without increasing the price of processed materials."

Railway Earnings

Mobile & Ohio

	1933	1932
*April net loss	$99,419	$134,910
*Four months net loss	694,773	777,812

*After taxes and charges.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois

	1933	1932
April net loss	$286,468	$392,646
4 mos net loss	1,121,284	1,206,331

Southern Railway

	1933	1932
April net loss	$309,195	$988,335
Four mos net loss	3,274,463	3,775,708

Alabama Great Southern

	1932	1932
April net income	$9,456	$68,923
Four mos net loss	187,778	215,782

Illinois Central System

	1933	1932
*April net loss	$264,105	$963,145
*Four mos net loss	2,624,164	1,503,366

*After taxes and charges.

Int'l of Central America

	1933	1932
April gross	$430,583	489,538
Bal for fix chgs	136,341	205,784
4 mos gross	1,311,160	2,069,636
Bal for fix chgs	695,500	927,420

The Paint Advance

PITTSBURGH, June 19—Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company will follow the paint advance by leading producers in about 30 days.

Prices on New York Stock Exchange

(2:55 P. M. Quotations)

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last June 19	Last June 17
35	13½	1.20	Abraham & Str	200	35	33	35	..
12⅜	3	..	Adams Express	3500	11	10⅜	11	10
20⅞	8	..	Adams Millis	1000	19½	17½	19½	..
11⅛	3½	..	Addressograph	3200	12½	10½	12⅝	10¼
9⅛	1⅝	..	Advance Rumely	500	8½	7½	7⅝	7
11⅝	7½	.60	*Affiliated Prod	700	9½	9¼	9⅝	8
85	80	3	Air Reduction	1100	83⅛	80	83⅛	79¼
3	½	..	Airway Elec App	100	1	½	1	..
24¼	11½	.90	Alaska-Juneau	8400	20⅞	19¼	20⅞	18½
5	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	12600	4⅜	3⅛	4⅜	3⅝
11⅜	1	..	Alleigh pf ww xxx	400	9	8¼	9	7⅞
10⅝	1½	..	Alleghany pf xw	600	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
22⅞	7	..	Alleghany Steel	10	22	22	22	..
122⅝	70¾	6	Allied Chem	5200	11½	118½	118½	112¾
21½	6	..	Allis Chalmers	6400	20¾	18½	20⅝	18
17⅝	5¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	700	23	21	21⅝	19¼
9⅞	⅝	..	Amal Leather	800	8¾	6⅝	8⅝	6½
32½	5	..	Amal Leather pf	100	30	30	30	..
49¾	18½	2	Amerada	1200	38½	37⅝	38½	35¾
20⅝	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	300	18¾	18	18⅝	18
25⅞	8	..	Am Bank Note	1400	23⅜	22	23⅜	21½
32¼	9½	.60	Am Brake S&F	500	31¼	29	31	29¾
95½	49½	4	Am Can	940	93¾	90	91½	88
25¾	6⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	800	24¼	23⅜	23⅞	22⅜
43⅜	15	..	Am Car & F pf	200	38	38	38	35
6½	1½	..	Am Chain	100	5¾	5⅜	5¾	4¾
48½	34	31	Am Chicle	100	45½	45½	45½	..
35⅝	3	..	Am Com Alcohol	6000	33½	30½	33⅜	29¼
2⅞	⅞	..	Am Com Alcohol rts	5000	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	2⅛
5¾	1	..	Am Encaustic T	3000	5⅞	5½	5⅞	5¼
19⅝	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	1900	17	15½	17⅜	14½
44⅞	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	1000	37	34½	37	33½
38⅝	8	..	Am & For Pow 6	300	30	28½	30	25
27½	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	600	24	21½	24	20⅜
12½	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	500	11⅞	11½	11⅞	10⅝
16	2½	..	Am Hide & L	1500	13½	12¾	13⅜	..
49	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	400	45½	45	45½	40¼
13¼	3¼	..	Am Ice	1000	10¾	10½	10⅝	9¼
13⅞	4⅛	..	Am International	5000	12⅝	11½	12⅜	11
1⅜	⅛	..	Am La France	1800	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
7	1¼	..	Am La Fr pf	100	7	6	7	..
23½	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	5000	24	23	24	22
53	17⅝	..	Am Locos pf	200	49	46¾	49	44½
6	1	..	Am Mach & Met	400	5½	4	5⅛	5
22	3½	..	Am Metal	6000	18⅜	17½	18	16¼
65⅞	60	..	Am Metal 6%	1000	35½	35¼	35⅝	..
30	17	1½	Am News	100	25	25	25	24
15½	4	..	Am Power & Lt	15000	14½	13⅜	14	12¾
40⅜	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	600	36¾	35	36¼	32
34½	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	500	30	28¼	30	27½
15½	12¼	..	Am Radiator	20000	16¼	14⅛	16⅜	14
105	8½	7	Am Radiator pf	100	106½	106½	106½	..
20½	5⅜	..	Am Rolling Mill	10000	19¼	17⅝	19¼	17⅜
34½	20½	3	Am Safety Razor	200	34	33	34	33
1⅜	¾	..	Am Ship & Com	50000	3½	3¼	3½	2¼
28½	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	100	35¾	35½	35¾	29⅞
37½	33⅛	..	Am Smelt & Ref	10000	34	32⅛	34	30¼
84¼	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	400	79	79	79	..
61¾	20½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	300	59	58	59	58
21¼	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	2500	19¼	19	19½	18
4½	30	2½	Am Stores	1000	46⅜	43⅜	46⅝	45½
70	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	2600	63	61	62⅞	58½
132	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	27000	131¼	128½	131¼	125¾
41	27¾	1	Am Wat W & E	5000	38½	37	38¼	35
35⅞	9½	1	Am WW&E ct	2700	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	30½
13⅞	3½	..	Am Woolen	3000	13¼	12¼	13¼	11⅞
53⅜	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	2000	51¼	49¾	51	48¼
3⅜	⅞	..	Am Writ Pap cts	100	2⅜	2⅜	8⅝	2¾
9½	8¼	..	Am Writ Pap pf	1500	9	8½	9	8½
9¾	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S N	900	8½	7⅞	8¼	7¼
53½	20	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	100	50	50	50	50
18⅜	5	..	Anaconda Cop	20000	16½	15⅛	16½	14¾
24¾	5½	.60	Anchor Cap	900	21	19½	21	18
7½	1	..	A P W Paper	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	..
27¾	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	12000	27⅞	26½	27⅞	26
87	78	7	Armour Del pf	600	79	77½	79	76½
7¾	1½	..	Armour Ill A	82000	5⅞	5⅜	5¼	4¾
4½	¾	..	Armour Ill pf	9200	3¼	3	3¼	3
68½	42	..	Armour Ill pf	6900	59⅞	56¾	59½	55½
7	2	..	Artloom Corp	100	6	6	6	..
5⅜	1½	..	Arnold Constable	500	4⅜	4	4⅜	..
5¼	¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	600	4	3½	4	3¼
14½	3½	..	Assoc Dry Goods	400	12⅞	11⅝	12⅝	11⅞
53	18	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	200	54	53	54	..
71¼	34⅜	..	Atchison T&SF	3600	66	63⅞	66	62
79¾	50	3	Atchison pf	200	67	66½	66⅞	66
48½	16	..	Atl Coast Line	1800	45⅞	44¾	45⅞	43½
28¾	12¾	1	Atl Refining	9000	27¾	27	27⅜	25¾
32⅛	9	..	Atlas Powder	500	30	28¾	30	26½
77	60	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	77	77	77	..
8½	1½	..	Atlas Tack	200	6½	5½	6½	5⅞
73¾	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	8500	64⅞	61½	64⅞	58¼
4	⅝	..	Austin Nichols	200	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
13⅞	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	7000	12⅞	12¼	12⅝	11⅜

—B—

12½	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	9000	11	10⅛	10⅝	9⅜
41½	9¼	..	Baldwin Loco pf	600	33½	33⅛	33½	30
23	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	11000	22⅝	21¼	21⅝	20
29¾	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1500	27⅜	26¼	27⅜	24½
35½	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	200	33⅞	33½	33⅞	..
96	68⅝	7	Bangor & Ar pf	500	95	95	95	..
3¼	⅜	..	Barker Bros	100	3	3	3	..
9¾	3	..	Barnsdall A	15600	9½	8¾	9⅛	8¼
22⅞	7	..	Beatrice Cream	2800	23¼	22½	23	22
65½	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	200	64	64	64	..
8½	3½	..	Belding Hem	4500	8½	7⅝	8	7
77	62¼	4.09	Belg Nat Rys ppf	200	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	..
18½	6¼	..	Bendix Aviation	10000	17⅝	16¼	17⅝	15⅞
25	9	..	Best & Co	600	24	22	24	22½
31⅞	10½	..	Bethlehem Steel	80000	35½	33¾	35½	32¼
72	25⅛	..	Beth Steel pf	15000	71½	70¾	71½	68½
16	3½	..	Blaw Knox	4000	16	15¼	15⅞	14⅞
48¾	9½	..	Bohn Alum & Br	13000	49⅞	47	49⅞	46
36½	18	1.60	Borden	3500	35¾	34½	35	33⅞
20	5½	..	Borg Warner	3500	19¼	17¾	19¼	17
18¼	6	..	Boston & Maine	100	16	16	16	..
3	⅜	..	Botany Mills A pf	20	2	⅝ 2	⅞ 2⅞	..
13¾	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	8200	12¼	11	12	10½
53	17⅝	..	Briggs & Strat	200	15¼	15¼	15¼	13¾
40	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	4000	39¾	38¼	38¾	37
9⅜	3½	..	Brooklyn Queens	400	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	8¼
88½	63½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	83½	83½	83½	80
51⅞	28¼	3	Brown Shoe	100	50	50	50	..
3¾	½	..	Bruns Terminal	100	2½	2½	2¾	2
9¼	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	12500	12¼	11⅝	12	10⅜
16½	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	15000	18½	17	18½	16¼
5½	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	2000	5½	4⅜	5½	3¾
27½	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	100	29¾	27	29	24¾
5½	1	..	Budd Wheel	1900	4⅞	4¼	4¾	4⅛
10¾	2½	..	Bullard	1400	10	9½	10	8½
3¾	1	..	Burns Bros B	100	2½	2½	2½	..
13	1¾	..	Burns Bros pf	100	11½	11½	11½	..
19¼	6½	.40	Burroughs Add	11200	18¼	17	18¼	17
8	1	..	Bush Terminal	200	5½	5½	5½	5
4¼	⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	1500	3	2⅞	3	2¾
23⅜	8½	..	Byers	2200	27½	25	27	23½
68	30½	2	Byers pf	100	65	65	65	..

—C—

25½	7¾	..	Calif Packing	1700	23¾	23	23½	22
2¼	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	3400	2	1⅝	2	1⅝
11¾	2	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	10	10	10	..
9⅜	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	3200	7⅜	7	7⅜	6½
23	7½	1	Canada Dry	2400	20	17½	19½	17⅜
17⅜	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	15000	16⅜	15½	16¾	14⅞
31½	14	*1	Cannon Mills	500	27½	25½	27½	26
90¼	30½	..	Capital Admin	200	10	10	10	10
83	41	4	Case Thresh pf	180	76¼	74	76¼	75
23¼	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	14600	23½	21⅞	23¼	21¼
3¼	⅝	..	Celotex vtc	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
33⅜	4¼	..	Celanese Corp	18900	33	32⅛	32⅞	30½
4⅞	½	..	Celotex Co	400	4⅛	3¾	4⅛	4
7⅜	1½	..	Celotex Co pf	20	7	7	7	..
30¼	14	1½	Central Aguirre	100	28	27½	27½	..
7½	2	..	Century Ribbon	400	8¾	7¾	8¾	7¾
87	52	7	Century Ribbon pf	80	88½	85	*85	87
27⅝	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	9500	24½	23⅝	24½	22½
6⅜	1	..	Certain-Teed	2500	6½	6	6⅜	5⅝
40	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	5400	39¼	38	39¼	37
41⅞	24⅜	2½	Ches & Ohio	14000	40⅜	40	40	39¼
5	1½	..	Chi & Gt West	3100	5	4¾	4¾	4⅛
13⅜	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	4100	12⅜	10	12¼	10½
15	6	..	Chi & Ind & Lt	10	12	12	12	11½
6¼	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	6400	6¼	4⅜	6⅛	4¾
10½	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	35300	10½	8⅝	10½	8⅝
32½	5	..	Chi & N'west pf	6100	7¼	6¾	7¼	6¼
16½	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	400	13	12½	13	..
9⅜	2½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	6300	10¾	8½	10¼	7¾
24½	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	600	24½	19¾	24½	19
9¼	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	1300	5¼	5	5¼	4⅜
11½	2⅞	..	Chi R&P 6%	400	6⅛	6⅛	6⅝	6
22⅜	6⅝	1	Chi Yellow Cab	230	16¾	16	16¾	16
8⅞	2	..	Childs Company	300	7½	7	7½	6¾
19	6	..	Chile Copper	20	15	15	15	15
31½	7¾	..	Chrysler	151600	31¾	29½	31½	28
22⅞	11½	2*	Chrysler pf	2100	21	20	21	20½
69	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	170	68	66	67½	66¾
2	¼	..	City Stores	2300	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
4⅞	1½	..	City Stores A	110	4	3¾	4	..
3⅞	⅞	..	City Stores vtc	700	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜
11⅝	5	..	Clark Equipment	20	10	10	10	..
22	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	3500	19⅞	19	19½	17½
13¾	3	..	Collins & Aikman	1700	12⅜	11½	12⅜	11¼
15⅜	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	4800	14⅜	13	14⅜	12
24¾	15¼	..	Colo & Southern	60	28	26½	28	..
25	10	4	Colo & So 2pf	10	25	25	225	..
27	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	43000	26¼	24	26¾	23½
83	59	6	Columbia G pf A	100	79¾	79¾	79¾	80
20½	6¾	..	Columbia Pic vtc	1100	20½	18½	20	17⅞
23½	23½	2	Columbian Carb	6200	60½	58¾	60½	56
14⅜	4	..	Comm Credit	3500	14⅜	13⅜	14⅝	13¾
84⅜	70	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	20	84½	84	84½	..
38¾	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	2300	38¾	37	38⅝	36½
21⅜	9	.60	Comm Solvents	29000	21⅜	19	21⅛	18¾
6½	1⅜	..	Comwith & So	115000	5½	5½	5½	5
60½	21	6	Comwith & S 6pf	1200	53⅜	53	53¼	50
18¼	7⅜	.60	Congoleum Nairn	8500	18	17⅜	17⅝	15⅜
5⅜	1⅜	..	Consol Film Ind	800	4½	4½	4½	3⅜
14⅜	5½	..	Consol Film I pf	3400	11¾	10¼	12¼	10⅜
64½	40	3.40	Consol Oil	33100	60⅞	59	60⅞	57½
9⅜	3	5	Consol Gas pf	800	94¼	93¼	93¼	94
5½	2⅛	..	Consol Laundries	1800	4⅛	4	4	3½
14½	5	..	Consol Oil	24600	14½	13⅝	14¼	13¼
10⅜	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	1300	9¼	7⅞	9¼	7½
2⅜	¼	..	Cokeol Textile	7100	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅝
10	1⅛	..	Container A	900	9¼	8¾	8¾	..
4½	⅝	..	Container B	900	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3½
17⅛	3	..	Cont Baking A	2300	15	13¾	14⅞	13
2½	⅛	..	Cont Baking B	2800	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	1¾
62½	36	*4	Cont Baking pf	700	60⅛	59	60⅜	..
58¾	35¼	2	Cont Can	5200	62¾	58¼	61½	57½
10⅜	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	100	10¼	9¾	10¼	9¼
29⅛	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	1200	27¾	27¾	27¾	26
15	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	13000	14½	13¾	14½	13⅞
78⅜	45⅜	3	Corn Products	3100	75¾	72½	75¾	71¾
7½	2⅜	..	Coty	1500	7	6½	7	6
37⅝	23	2†	Cream of Wheat	1700	37½	36½	37	36
14⅜	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	600	12	11½	12	10⅞
55⅝	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	2200	61½	49	61	47⅞
6	1	..	Crown Zellerbach	300	5¾	5¼	5¾	4¼
28½	9	..	Crucible Steel	1500	24⅝	23⅜	24⅝	22
1⅜	⅛	..	Cuba Co	2900	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
16	1½	..	Cuba Ry pf	30	11½	11½	11½	10
11½	1⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	2500	8½	6¾	8¼	7⅛
50½	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	1100	32¾	32	32¾	47⅛
33¼	6½	..	Curtis Publishing	4100	27⅜	25⅝	27	24½
68	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	380	62	60	62	56¼
6⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	18500	3½	3¼	3¼	3⅛
6¾	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	2200	6½	5⅝	6	5½
17⅝	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	600	18	16	18	..

—D—

16	8¾	.20	Deere & Co pf	1200	16½	14⅞	16	14
80½	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	12800	77½	74½	76¾	72
20¾	11⅛	..	Del Lack & W	30200	34⅞	33¼	34½	33¼
12¾	2	..	Denver R G pf	400	11½	11¼	11½	..
89	48	4	Detroit Edison	1300	85½	83¾	85½	..
25	17½	1	Diamond Match	100	23½	23½	23½	..
34¾	2	..	Dome Mines	35000	31	28⅝	31	27¼
21	10½	1.30	Dominion Stores	500	19	19	19	..
18	10¼	.75	Douglas A	6700	17¾	16½	16⅝	16
18	6¾	..	Dresser A	3100	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	..
19¾	2½	..	Dresser B	19700	19¼	9	19¼	..
63½	32⅛	.8	du Pont de Nem	11800	79¾	78	79¼	72

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last June 19	Last June 17
162¾	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	20	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	..

—E—

7⅞	1¼	..	Eastern Roll Mill	400	7	6¾	7	6¾
85	48	3	Eastman Kodak	3400	83	80	83	79
15	3⅜	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	3400	14	13½	13½	12¼
4¾	⅝	..	Edingon Schild	2700	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	3
207⅝	110	..	Elec Auto-Lite	6800	22	21½	21⅝	21⅜
88	78¼	7	Elec Auto-L pf	160	85	85	85	85
6	1	..	Elec Boat	28300	6⅝	6	6	6⅝
3½	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1200	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	2½
18⅝	3¼	..	Elec Pow & Lt	20400	14	12⅞	14	12½
34½	7¼	..	Elec Pow & L pf	1400	30½	28½	30⅛	27½
33⅝	6½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	1600	27¼	26	27	24½
30	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	8200	48	45½	48	45¼
6	¾	..	Elk Horn Coal	6500	4	1½	3¼	1⅝
80	48	7	Elk Horn Coal pf	2800	6	3¾	5¾	3½
12	3	..	Gobel (Adolf)	5700	10½	9⅜	10½	9¼
24½	12	1.20	Endi Dust	2400	21	20	21	21¼
17⅞	3	..	Goodrich	20700	16½	15¼	16⅜	14½
53⅜	9	..	Goodrich pf	1000	48	44¼	48	42½
38¼	9¼	..	Goodyear	23000	35¾	34	35⅝	33
77	27¾	2	Goodyear 1pf	3300	76	75⅛	76	75
17½	7⅝	..	Gotham Silk Hos	7600	15½	14½	15½	13⅞
4¼	1	..	Graham Paige	10300	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	3⅛
15⅜	3⅜	..	Granby	4200	13	12¼	13	11¾
10½	3⅜	..	Grand Union	500	8⅞	8¼	8¾	7¾
26	11½	1	Granite City Stl	800	26	24½	26	..
35⅛	15¾	1	Grant (WT)	500	33	32	33	31
25⅞	4½	..	Great Nor pf	10100	22¼	20⅞	22¼	20
14½	5	..	Great Nor Ore	2200	13½	12½	13½	12
29½	7	..	Great West Sug	9100	25¾	24½	25¾	23⅝
3⅜	⅝	..

Financial: News and Comment

Building Society Meets in London For a Discussion

International Group Finds Construction Outlook More Favorable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Has the Building Society movement reach the zenith of its prosperity?

This question was raised by Professor J. H. Jones of Leeds University, England, at the International Congress of Building Societies which was opened by the Prince of Wales here on June 6, and attended by delegates from the United States, Great Britain, South Africa, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Irish Free State, Germany, Austria, France, Bulgaria, and Switzerland.

Taken on a broad basis, Professor Jones said, Building Societies had in the past attracted the capital of the relatively wealthy for the provision of houses for the relatively poor. They had attracted a type of investor who was seeking an avenue of safe and remunerative investment in a world where such avenues were difficult to find.

"Sooner or later, however," the professor went on, "this country will pass out of the depression and enter upon a period of good trade, rising prices, and increasing profits. New avenues of investment will then appear, and it is at least possible that they will be more remunerative than the shares of building societies.

Demand for Capital

"It is certainly possible," he said, "that the nation will soon be faced with a big demand for industrial capital and an appreciable rise in the rate of interest. In that event, you may be faced with the danger of large-scale withdrawals. If such withdrawals are in fact made, your income from outside sources (the relatively wealthy investors) will also dwindle; your income from loan repayments will be partly needed to meet withdrawals, and your advances to fresh borrowers will need to be severely curtailed."

In view of the changing economic conditions of which the professor spoke, many important Building Societies in Great Britain have already entered, under the Government's housing legislation, into arrangements by which it is proposed that they shall advance money for the building of houses to let.

They are shaping themselves, too, for the advancing of money to tenants who wish, instead of building, to acquire existing houses. It is possible that they may throw themselves into the field of financing and reconditioning of old homes as well as the building of new ones.

Expansion Rapid

The Building Society movement has expanded until its assets, so far as Great Britain is concerned, now stand at something over £469,000,000. The number of persons who have invested in the shares of building societies, or who are classed as "depositors," has risen to over 2,000,000, and the societies lay claim to the financing of about half the 2,000,000 new houses which have been built since the war.

Dealing with the movement from the European angle, Herr Wilhelm Flatz, of Austria, emphasized the point that house building and peace building are closely allied. The desire to possess "home of their own" had spread over Europe like a gospel for the working classes immediately after the war, and no movement was better calculated to make for a peace-loving attitude of living.

From the chief American delegate, Mr. H. S. Rosenthal, came a proposal that, for the purpose of gaining a firmer hold upon public confidence, the entire world movement should be known by one name instead of the many now attached to it (in the United States, he said, Building Societies had no fewer than 160 titles), and should be organized upon an international basis.

Business Is Showing Steady Improvement

By the Associated Press

New York, June 19

A STEADY improvement in business activity during May and the first half of June is reported by the conference of statisticians in industry of the National Industrial Conference Board.

"Advances in production and distribution have continued in recent weeks when seasonal recession is ordinarily evident," said the report.

"Heavy construction is showing signs of getting under way."

Atlantic Coast Line Net for Four Months

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad reports for the four months ended April 30, net of $428,642 after charges, equivalent after dividend requirements on 5 per cent preferred to 52 cents a share on 823,427 shares of common, compared with net loss of $288,235 in the four months of 1932. April net was $112,045 after charges, compared with net loss of $168,693 in April, 1932:

	1933	1932
*April net income	$112,045	†$168,693
*Four mos' net income	428,642	†288,235

*After taxes and charges. †Loss.

Balance sheet items as of April 30 follow:

	Apr. 30, '33	Apr. 30, '32
Current assets	$13,208,690	$16,874,184
Current liabilities	6,193,225	6,515,982
†Invest in stks, bonds, etc.	6,794,909	6,823,452

†Other than those of affiliated companies.

Buffalo Steel Output Gains

BUFFALO, June 19—Steel production here is likely to reach 45 per cent of capacity by the middle of this week, the highest level in two years. Bethlehem Steel at Lackawanna plans to start four additional open-hearth furnaces. By Wednesday 13 furnaces will be active there, whereas the high for 1932 was nine furnaces active. Republic Steel also plans to increase operations.

Further Endeavor To Reopen Closed Banks Under Way

Desire to Release Five Billions Deposits' Purchasing Power

NEW YORK, June 19 (AP)—Joint action by the nation and the national depositors' committee for a country-wide extension of efforts to reopen closed banks is announced.

Vincent Bendix will represent the committee for the nation, and Frank H. Schrenk, Philadelphia banker, the national depositors' committee.

"It should be emphasized that neither of the two organizations is in favor of opening unsound banks," said Messrs. Bendix and Schrenk in a statement. "But both recognize that bank deposits constitute the nation's important medium of exchange, and that restoration of prosperity is dependent largely upon releasing the purchasing power which remains inactive in some 5000 closed banks, with deposits approximating $5,000,000,000. . . .

"Five billions in deposits, spread among approximately 20,000,000 depositors, if released and expanded by normal operation of credit, will represent a tremendous addition to the purchasing power of the nation. . . .

"One immediate effect of this will be a rebuilding of the assets now frozen which are back of the deposits. For that reason it is the contention of both the committee for the nation and the national depositors' committee that we must have a reversal of the policy heretofore followed by the R. F. C., the Federal Reserve and the United States Treasury, which has been to treat these assets on the basis of their current market value."

The depositors' committee, the statement said, has drawn up an 11-point program to be presented to President Roosevelt by a committee headed by A. Mitchell Palmer, former Attorney General, asking for a 100-per cent reopening of banks operating under restrictions and for payment of a substantial amount—estimated at 60 per cent—to depositors in banks closed before the holiday.

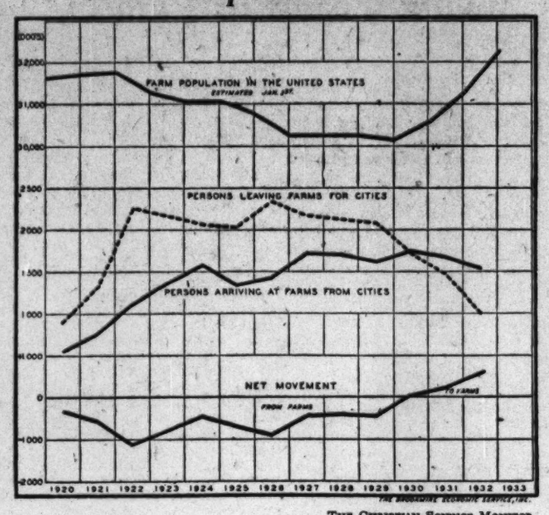
Two Textile Strikes In Carolinas Settled

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 19 (AP)—Two textile strikes in the Carolinas were settled today.

Operatives at the Industrial Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., who walked out June 9, went back to work with increased wages and lower house rent granted them.

The Hudson Silk Hosiery Mills here opened on full schedule after operations were interrupted last week by a strike of knitting room employees. Terms of the settlement were not announced.

Farm Population Trends



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Farm Population Reaches New High Record at First of Year

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 19 — Farm population in the United States reached a new high record on January 1, 1933, according to a survey put out by the Brookmire Economic Service. After declining fairly sharply up till 1927 and then slightly for the next three years, says the service, it has been increasing at a rapid rate in 1930, 1931 and 1932.

Analysis of the population movement to and from farms reveals several interesting trends. Persons were leaving the farms for cities at an annual rate of more than two million up through 1929. This movement has declined rapidly until in 1932 it barely exceeded a million persons.

Turning now to the movement from the cities to farms, it is interesting to note on the chart that, in the early years of the period covered, the trend was upward here also. Apparently, discontent was widespread both in the cities and in the rural sections after the decline in prices and activity in 1920. With the exception of a temporary check in 1925, the number of persons moving from cities to farms increased to 1927. The number of persons moving from cities to farms has exceeded a million and a half people ever since that year.

Movement Slowing Down

However, a tendency for this movement to slow down has manifested itself in the past two years. It is probable that most of the nearby farms and vacant habitable dwellings have already been taken. Moreover the majority of the city unemployed who have relatives or friends on farms have already moved back. At the same time relief activities have taken fairly good care of the unemployed in the cities, and many subsistence gardens are being cultivated in towns and villages.

The last curve on the chart shows the net change resulting from these diverse movements. The trend toward the cities was greatest in 1922, when persons leaving farms for cities exceeded those returning by more than 1,000,000. This spread has gradually narrowed until in 1930 the net movement swung to the farms for the first time. The net movement to the farms increased further in 1931 and again in 1932, though in extent it fell short of the net movement in the opposite direction which had prevailed for a period of years.

Geographical analysis of the farm movement figures for 1932 reveals that only the mountain states showed an exception to the trend back to the farm, and the change was slight. The farmward movement was most pronounced in the east north central, south Atlantic, east south central and west south central areas.

The drift back to the farms naturaly tends to accentuate the difficulty of curbing the surplus of farm products. Acreage estimates are likely to be understated. However, the effects in increasing the commercial supply of farm products are not likely to be great.

Trend Toward Self-Sufficiency

Another influence working in the same direction is the drive to make commercial farmers as nearly self-sufficing as possible. This is but another manifestation of the world-wide endeavor to make nations and peoples sufficient unto themselves. Diversified farming has been urged for a number of years, but the depression and the farmers' lack of cash have given impetus in this direction.

The Department of Agriculture has set up as a condition of seed loans the requirement that farmers grow as large a part of their food supply as possible. Small and big farmers alike are taking more interest in cows, pigs and chickens—with the result that demand for commercial supplies will be affected to some extent.

Home preserving is also being given a new lease on life. Demand for bottles or jars for preserving fruits and vegetables is being increased—at the expense of foods packed in tin cans.

Some shift in demand for other products will also result.

Steel Industry Pace Continues At a High Level

Now About 50 P. C. Capacity—Sales Held Up Waiting for Price Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 19—The pace in the steel industry continues at an active rate, though much more slowly than two or three weeks ago.

The average rate of operations is slightly under 50 per cent of capacity, and it appears probable that the peak for the first half of the year has been virtually reached.

The expected feature is that the mid-summer dullness and slackening of pace will be much milder than usual, it being probable that at no time during the summer will the pace dip below 35 per cent of capacity.

Were the industry behaving in a normal manner early July operations would be no better than those of December which averaged around 12 per cent of capacity.

More steel would be purchased if producers were ready to sell. But the latter are very uncertain as to the future course of prices. The steel industry met late in the week to formulate a code in line with the various sections of the Industrial Control Act. It is believed that by another week things will be much better clarified.

Sales Are Confined

In most cases producers are confining sales to needs of consumers only a month, instead of a quarter year, in advance. Moreover, they are trying to prevent sales to consumers who desire to speculate, and often require consumers to specify the uses to which the purchased steel is to be put.

Sales in the New York district are expanding rather than contracting. One prominent producer has sold almost as much steel in a week as in any three weeks during May. The lighter forms of steel are still in best demand such as sheets, tin plate, wire products and strips. Heavy steel is in many instances almost stagnant.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is having a pier constructed at Baltimore which will need 4000 tons of steel shapes and 1400 tons of plates. The Navy Department will open bids on the construction of four destroyers on July 6, requiring about 2000 tons of steel plates.

For the last several months the railroads have appeared to be on the point of buying new equipment on a large scale, but the results to date have been very disappointing. The only large live steel rail project involves 10,000 tons for the Norfolk & Western, which will be placed at any time.

Many Blast Furnaces

The most rapid speeding of production is noted among the blast furnaces. During May there had been an increase of 15 furnaces in blast, averaging about 700 tons of iron daily. The same rate of increase has taken place in June. In fact it would not be surprising if the net increase in active stocks this month would be greater than during May. The industry is still much out of balance in many departments. The rate of operations varies from about 20 per cent of capacity for eastern Pennsylvania to 90 per cent for the Wheeling district.

The lop-sided character of demand whereby lighter products are taken to the neglect of heavy products is commented upon widely.

Another rather low department is the jobbing foundry industry, in which gains are rather hard to detect. Yet it is the history of the steel industry that the beginning of a revival usually sees just such irregular demand.

There are two outstanding features of the pig iron situation. The first is that shipments are considerably better than current sales. The increasing shipments mean a gain of consumption of iron. The second is that the higher prices announced late in May have been tested quite thoroughly recently through sales. Demand for pig iron along the Atlantic seaboard is very quiet.

A few advances in prices of steel scrap were made during the week, but the higher prices were not well tested through sales.

Non-Ferrous Metals Drop

Inasmuch as non-ferrous metal prices are more sensitive to general conditions than steel some price declines have taken place in sympathy with declines of shares on the stock exchange and lower prices for other commodities.

Tin and silver have suffered the most severely, selling as much as 2 cents a pound and ounce below their recent highs. Copper prices have weakened actually in Europe and are somewhat easier in tone in the domestic market. Zinc has been reduced about $2 a ton. Lead, however, continues firm.

Demand for copper has been rather quiet here and abroad. Copper abroad has sold as low as 7¾ a pound compared with 8 cents a week ago. In the American market producers are holding rather firm to 8 cents a pound.

Lead demand has been the most consistent among the metals. Consumers have covered their needs through July which is farther ahead than they have been purchasing for many months. Prices are 4.20c a pound, New York, and 4.05c, East St Louis. Zinc is 4.25c a pound, East St. Louis.

More Workers For Continental Can Co.

New York, June 19

THE Continental Can Company, Inc., now has in excess of 9000 employees on its pay roll, or 700 more than at the corresponding time last year. Since March 1, it has added 1000 employees, an increase of 12½ per cent.

Carle C. Conway, chairman of the board, says: "Sales of canned goods by the canners have increased and particularly those on future contracts, in anticipation of higher prices for this year's pack."

May Exports And Imports Decline From Last Year

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—Exports from the United States during May were announced today by the Commerce Department at $114,000,000, compared with $131,899,000 during May, 1932, and imports at $107,000,000 compared with $112,276,000.

Both exports and imports showed the usual seasonal trend upward, comparing with $105,219,000 of exports in April and $88,412,000 of imports.

Exports of gold during May amounted to $22,024,000 as compared with $212,229,000 in May of last year and $16,741,000 in April. Imports of gold were $1,785,000 as compared with $16,715,000 in the corresponding month of 1932 and $6,769,000 in April.

Silver exports were $235,000 against $1,865,000 and $193,000, silver imports $5,275,000 against $1,547,000 and $1,520,000.

Cotton exports in May were $26,000,000 compared with $16,900,000 in April.

Representative Stocks Off 3.9 P. C. in Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 19—The market value of 50 representative stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange at the close of business for the week ended June 17 was $12,872,349,750, a decrease of $522,193,125 or 3.90%, as compared with the market value of $13,394,542,875 at the close of the preceding week, according to a compilation by Paul H. Davis & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange.

At the close of the corresponding week a year ago, the same 50 stocks had a market value of $6,454,805,175, indicating an increase during the year of $6,417,544,575, or 99.42%.

Chicago Union Station Valuation

WASHINGTON, June 19—The Interstate Commerce Commission has placed a tentative valuation of $47,350,000 on total used properties of Chicago Union Station Company of Dec. 31, 1927, and appraised its total owned property at $46,000,000.

Fertilizer Price Level Is Lowest In Trade History

Annual Convention of the National Association Is in Session

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., June 19—The provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act furnish the principal topic of conversation among executives and managers of the fertilizer industry who are gathered here for the ninth annual convention of the National Fertilizer Association. They have just put the third consecutive unsatisfactory season behind them. They have hopes the next season will show definite improvement.

The present condition in the industry is disclosed by the fact that sales this spring have been perhaps 20 per cent above the 1932 level in the South, but still only 60 per cent of the 1928-30 average for the country as a whole.

Prices this spring have been the lowest in history—the wholesale of leading grades of prices complete fertilizer being now only 73 per cent of the 1910-14 average and only 28 per cent of the peak prices reached in 1919.

Charles J. Brand, executive secretary and treasurer of The National Fertilizer Association, says:

"During the year further progress has been made in obtaining uniform regulations governing the sale of fertilizer in various states. In certain important respects, these regulations are now almost uniform in all except three states. Diversity in laws and regulations adds to the cost of manufacture and distribution. Uniformity reduces these costs.

"One of the association's major efforts for many years has been to convince the public and members of Congress in particular that the Government should not waste millions of dollars on the obsolete Muscle Shoals project. In the passage of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act, we have in the main won our fight for a sound solution of the perplexing Muscle Shoals problem which, as informed persons know, is largely a power problem.

"There will be experimental fertilizer production which will benefit all farmers in the United States who use fertilizer. Manufacturers will quickly put into practice any new methods or processes that may be developed or discovered in the government experiments."

Most Companies Are Now Raising Crude Oil Prices

DALLAS, Texas, June 19—In addition to meeting the crude oil price advance of Sinclair-Prairie Oil Marketing Company, in the mid-continent, East Texas and Panhandle Texas, Magnolia Petroleum Company, subsidiary of Socony-Vacuum Corporation, has posted advances in other fields in Texas.

The company raised West Texas crude 10 cents a barrel to 30 cents, Darst Creek 12 cents and Mirando 10 cents, the new price on both being 35 cents, Luling and Corsicana heavy 10 cents to 30 cents and Lytton Springs crude 20 cents to 45 cents.

PONCA CITY, Okla., June 19—Continental Oil Company met the advance of Sinclair-Prairie in mid-continent crude oil, effective June 17.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 19—Effective June 17, Ohio Oil Company advanced Wyoming and Montana crude. Elk Basin and Grass Creek light crudes were raised 27 cents a barrel to 62 cents, Big Muddy, 20 cents to 45 cents, Rock Creek six cents to 52 cents and Sunburst oil 15 cents a barrel to 80 cents.

Canadian Carloadings

MONTREAL, June 19—Canadian carloadings in the week ended June 10 totaled 40,824 cars, an increase of 1938 over the previous week, but 3862 below the like 1932 week.

Otis Elevator Orders

Orders approximating $40,000 have been placed with Otis Elevator Company for elevator equipment in the new Bohemian Club in San Francisco.

A Window in Wall Street

Theorists in Politics

NEVER before have the theorists gained such a hold on affairs as they have achieved in the first spell of the Roosevelt Administration. The newspapers have already dubbed them the "Brain Trust." Business men and politicians combine in lamenting that they have had little practical experience. In this, however, they are not altogether correct. More than one member of the "Brain Trust" used to combine teaching at a university with advising business corporations on a retainer basis. Several Columbia professors now close to the Administration, indeed, used to maintain offices in Wall Street for the facilitation of such counsel as they give professionally.

* * *

The Securities Act

Perhaps the measure that, next to the National Industrial Recovery Act, owes most to the theorists is the Securities Act. Events in the boom era no doubt made such an enactment almost inevitable. But back of any new device there must be a philosophy. In respect of the Securities Act, however, the philosophy was first provided by a judge, not a professor. This judge is Supreme Court Justice Louis D. Brandeis. Twenty years ago Judge Brandeis wrote a book called, "Other People's Money." It was reprinted about a year ago with a new foreword by Mr. Norman Hapgood, bringing the Brandeis philosophy down-to-date. That was a beginning for the drafters of the legislation. Working on that basis the professors came forward with new concepts, which were subsequently written into the measure. One of these professors was Felix Frankfurter, of Harvard. Another was Prof. A. A. Berle, of Columbia, who is stated to be responsible for the vital element in the act, namely, the theory that corporate directors should be held to the responsibility of fiduciary officers, or as trustees of the property, the affairs of which they direct.

* * *

First Things First

More and more agreement is coming out of London that currency stabilization comes first and foremost among the items in the voluminous London agenda. Many of those which formerly assumed such an important place and which Secretary of State Cordell Hull still stresses are secondary to this. In fact, they are in the nature of defense mechanisms, such as quota systems, control of remittances abroad, embargoes, supertariffs, and so forth. All of these are the outer shell of economic nationalism. But the shell would soften immediately if money stability could again be given to the world.

* * *

Intra-Nationalism

There is a familiar reminder of old conferences in the sight of Assistant Secretary of State Raymond Moley, at home extolling "intra-nationalism" and Secretary of State Cordell Hull at London holding it up to the "execration of mankind." Similar instances of disharmony could no doubt be found in respect of every delegation at the London confab. This time, however, the conferees cannot very well camouflage its decisions in formulas. The world is really at a crossroads. Too long have statesmen paid lip service in international conference to the world economy and gone home to develop policies which have now brought about its overthrow. Such inconsistency should bring its own compulsion to consistency. On the American side, one of the best guarantees of consistency is that Professor Moley, who is a leading member of the Presidential "Brain Trust," will sail for London on Wednesday.

* * *

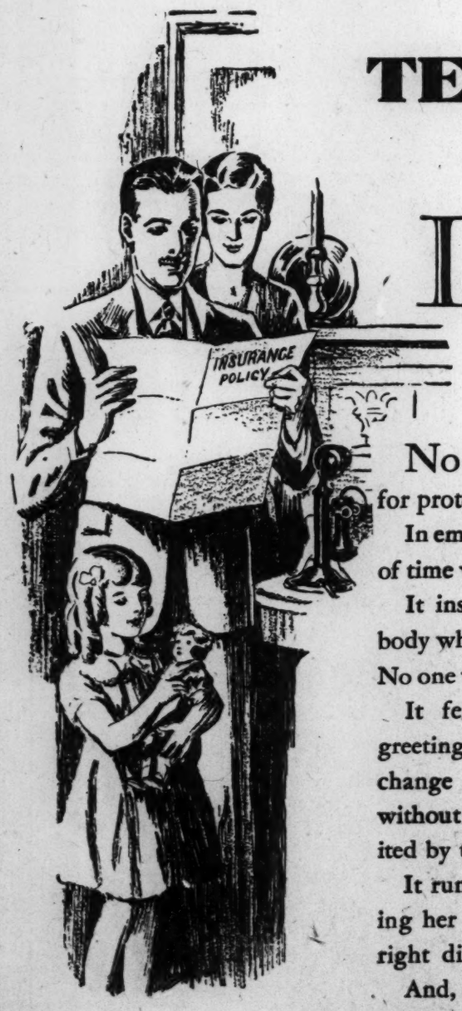
The Dollar Cheap and Free

All last week's reports from London looking to "pegging" the pound-dollar ratio were regarded here as efforts to smoke out President Roosevelt's intentions. On Saturday the President gave out his conclusions. They might be summarized as:

1. The President wants to keep a cheap dollar.
2. He wants to keep a free dollar.

The result is bound to impair the American delegation's prestige at London . . . Mr. Moley arrives to explain exactly the brand of currency stabilization that is possible within such a frame.

H. B. E.



A TELEPHONE is Insurance

NO matter how many policies you have for protection you need a telephone.

In emergency, it protects you against loss of time when every minute is precious.

It insures against loneliness the homebody who seldom sees kinsfolk and friends. No one with a telephone is ever really alone.

It fetches and carries—engagements, greetings, invitations, gossip—the small change of neighborliness and friendship without which your family's outlook is limited by the four walls of home.

It runs the housewife's errands, protecting her against inconvenience and downright discomfort, come sun, come storm.

And, not least important if you rely on it for work, your telephone protects you against loss of income.

A telephone is indeed insurance, giving you, not only protection, but daily dividends of comfort and convenience.

Come in or call our Business Office to ask about service. You can call us without charge from any Public Telephone.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

The Value of Sound Management

THE well-planned living trust has always offered great advantages. Today its value is enhanced many times by sound management — not only because it offers a most effective means of safeguarding large estates but because of the savings it frequently produces.

Our Trust Department will be pleased to advise with those contemplating this important medium of estate protection.

The SECOND NATIONAL *Bank of Boston*

FOUNDED 1832

111 FRANKLIN STREET *and Hotel Statler Building*

News of Art, Music and the Theater

The Florence Music Festival

By MARIO LABROCA

Florence

FESTIVALS of modern music can now claim to have fulfilled their purpose; that is to say, they have succeeded in arousing the interest of the public in contemporary music. And it is due to them that many compositions, previously stringently boycotted, now find a place in musical repertories. This being the case, it has become necessary to give such festivals a new character. Instead of merely supporting certain definite tendencies, which are free, as it were, to move about in broad daylight, they present works either entirely new or those belonging to historical cycles now closed. Thus one finds Salzburg returning to the almost exclusive cult of Mozart, and Venice devoting itself to the performance of works which have never been given before.

These two opposite tendencies were reconciled at the Florence Musical Festival. The organizers of this undertaking, discerning the evolution of the festival, aimed at giving something novel something more varied and complex which would have the effect of unifying all the new elements found in similar activities. They aimed at establishing some relation between the musical feeling of today and that of the past by presenting six Italian operas of the nineteenth century with settings designed by six of the most modern and daring Italian scenic artists; by calling an international conference on music, inviting musicians and critics of reputation to Florence and by giving, at a series of symphony and chamber concerts, the most important modern works which have appeared within the last 20 years or so. These were to be performed under the best possible conditions and by famous interpreters.

The six operas performed in Florence were: "Nabucco" by Verdi, staged by Pietro Aschieri, who conceived an architectural design for the various settings; "Lucrezia Borgia" by Donizetti with scenery by Sironi, designed with almost a purely pictorial background; Spontini's "Vestale" with Casorati's scenery, reconciling the architectonic exigencies with those of the visual; "Falstaff" by Verdi with scenery by Valente; "Cenerentola" with designs by Salvini, and finally "The Puritans" with secenery by De Chirico, who succeeded in enhancing the theme with his scenic effects. The orchestral conductors were Signor Vittorio Gui, Gino Marinuzzi, Victor De Sabata and Tullio Serafin. Among the outstanding artists were: La Ponselle, La Gigna, Gigli, Lauri-Volpi, Pinza and De Luca.

* * *

One of the most interesting points was to see how much the nineteenth century operas gained in vitality and realism when presented in these typically modern frames. Nor did they appear to be disturbed by the stylistic contrasts. Perhaps because the artificiality of the melodrama was almost heightened by the thoroughly unrealistic décor.

The symphony concerts were given by the orchestras of the Politeama Fiorentino and that of the Augusteo in Rome, which was conducted by Signor Bernardino Molinari. At the chamber concerts one heard some of the most famous ensembles in the world, such as the Poltronieri and the Kolisch quartets. Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream" and the thirteen century "Passion," revived by Fernando Liuzzi, completed the program.

But the Florence festival acquired special importance through having organized the first international musical congress at which a large number of musicians were not obliged either to make music or to listen to it—a phenomenon which seems almost incredible. We were together for four days, during which we did little but broach the subjects we had at heart. But there was no music. Fortunately for all of us there was absent that practical illustration which forces us to descend from the heights of theoretical argument to the more humble and terrestrial—if in another sense much loftier—expression of musical language.

The congress did not admit of any voting on the usual orders of the day, nor any solutions of problems. It was felt by both Signor Ugo Ojetti and Signor Guido Gatti, the distinguished organizers, that if the congress was to achieve anything of value it must not depend on theoretical concepts or on concrete results, but must be looked upon as a means for gaining practical knowledge of the outlook of the musicians.

This the congress certainly achieved. There was no mention of arguments of a utilitarian character. Such discussions can usually be settled by routine vote—if they do not happen to sink into a vain show of oratory, or, worse still, present the sad spectacle of frustrated ambition.

* * *

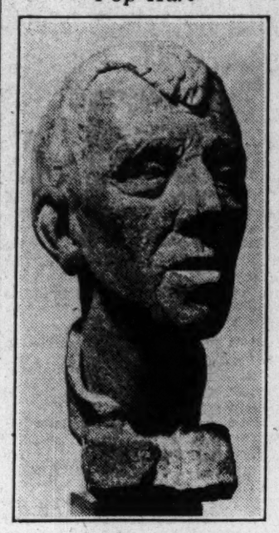
The most important discussion was that which dealt with criticism and musical interpretation. Though I do not doubt the good faith of certain of our friends, I cannot deny that it was with great pleasure that I heard the speakers express the same ideas for which I have fought so long. They can be summed up in a few words: that criticism is, necessarily, nothing more than an examination of a work of art; that this may be an end in itself, as in the case of serious criticism, or it may be of value for public propaganda, as in the case of journalistic criticism. Signori Cesàri, Pannain, Ronga, all supported this idea.

The composer of today feels impelled to take an interest in composition for mechanical reproduction, by radio, gramophone or cinema. Signor Lualdi spoke of the necessity for providing studios with suitable orchestral works.

Then there was an inquiry into the tendencies of contemporary opera, with speeches by Signori Gastone Rossi Doria on the Italian operatic theater. Machbej on the French, Roger Sessions on the American, F. Bonavia on the English, and Alfred Einstein on the relations between modern opera and the public.

The one discussion which dealt with the practical and concrete was that on the interchange of music among countries. Signori Casella, Dent, Prunières and Stefan all called for a greater reciprocity of understanding and a wider sense of hospitality and generosity.

'Pop Hart'



Courtesy of Museum of Modern Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Portrait Bust by Reuben Nakian Which, Through the Generosity of Mrs. John D. Rockefeller Jr., Has Been Added to the Permanent Collection of the Museum of Modern Art, New York. It Will Be Placed on View at the Opening of the Museum's Summer Exhibition in July.

An Experiment in Lyric Drama

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago

VISITORS to the Blackstone Theater were treated to a "double bill," in which Michel Fokine's arrangement of "Coppélia" was coupled with a production in which "I Pagliacci" was performed as a drama with musical accompaniment. In this version, which its arranger, Mr. Felix Borowski, calls "Punchinello," a snatch of the Balatella was sung by the Nedda, but the number was interrupted by Tonio, without running to the conclusion of the A-B-A form it is given in Leoncavallo's score. The remainder of the first act, including even the Prologue and the Lament, was not sung but spoken.

In the play within a play which occupies most of the second act, the benefits of Mr. Borowski's device were even more plainly to be traced. Much of this little playlet was sung, including the serenade of Beppe. But as the parallel between the situations in the playlet and the main piece is ever more bitterly borne in upon Canio and his wife, their lapse from their proper dialogue into personal recrimination and defiance is marked by a change from song to speech. In this respect there is more dramatic intensity in Mr. Borowski's version than in the opera, and Nedda's desperate resumption of her regular lines, in song, becomes an opportunity for a histrionic tour de force that any operatic soprano would covet. But the general effect of a spoken performance of "Pagliacci" is to fortify and quicken its theatrical values. That these opportunities may not in every case have been utilized to their full in the present production in no wise reflects upon the discoveries Mr. Borowski has demonstrated in his arresting invention.

It is true that in retaining the advantages of Leoncavallo's orchestra, simply in order to emphasize the dramatic aspect of "Pagliacci," Mr. Borowski has raised a question as to the importance of the play which he thus obtains from what was merely a libretto. It is a good play, unquestionably, and Mr. Borowski has translated it into English that preserves beauty of language without interfering with the simplicity which is both desirable for intense effect and necessary for verisimilitude, since all the characters are Italian peasants. Yet as a play its significance will unquestionably remain a part of operatic rather than of theatrical history.

Mr. Borowski freely acknowledges this, and recognizes that there are only a few operas now extant which could effectively be turned from song into speech. But the very gist of Mr. Borowski's contention is that the present device must not serve for operas already written, but that it may offer a rich field for composers who henceforth may write works of this particular build. And in this he is surely right.

His "Punchinello" has unquestionably shown that a play with full orchestral accompaniment is both technically feasible and theatrically strong. And it has seemed to many Chicagoans whom Mr. Borowski's invention has stimulated to eager comment that with a felicity quite natural to his gifts of analysis and invention he has found a real road into the future of the musical theater. For he is quite willing that sung opera should remain what it has been. The new form he has hit upon so logically and yet so unexpectedly is singularly pliant in its technic, so that no artificial vocal strain is imposed upon participants, who are thus left free to exercise a degree of histrionic skill heretofore only by exception an attribute of operatic artists. It is of a nature automatically to require of composers utilizing it a high standard in theatrical sense. It suits the temper of our times. It immeasurably amplifies the sphere in which both music and the drama may exert their sway.

Soap Sculpture

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The ninth annual competition for sculpture in white soap reached its conclusion in an exhibition now being held at the National Alliance of Art and Industry, 65 East Sixty-fifth Street, where the hundreds of entries will remain on view through June. Later they are to be shown on tour. The principal winners of prizes offered by the Procter & Gamble Company were, in the professional class: First, Mr. Tom Robertson of Philadelphia for "Torso"; second, Mr. George Fredric Holschuh of Philadelphia for "Pro Patria"; third, Miss Elleh Bezaz of Brooklyn for "Spring"; in the advanced amateur class: First, Mr. Watson Haskell of Pasadena for "Profile"; second, Mr. Edward Anthony of Wyandotte, Mich., for "Christus and Mary", third, Mr. Henry John Stahlhut of Brooklyn for "Bull"; in the senior class: First, Mr. Gilbert Gilbertson of Brooklyn for "Lion and Lizard"; second, Miss Helen L. Young of Sioux Falls, S. D., for "Mice"; third, Mr. Wayne M. Guyther of Brooklyn for "The Mad Monk"; in the junior class: First, Mr. Luis Jimenez of El Paso, Texas, for "Corrida de Toros"; second, Mr. Alfred Gray Reid of Baltimore for "Turkey"; third, Mr. John Pfiffner of Stevens Point, Wis., for "Collie." The Gorham award went to Miss Claire Stimson of Los Angeles for "Circular Elephant." The Lexox award went to Miss Elleh Bezaz of Brooklyn for "Mohammedan Beggar."

The work of the children is engrossing in its indication of freshness of vision and in the freedom with which the subjects are approached. The display of the Central Platoon of Fort Morgan, Colo., is typical in its use of themes out of the life with which the children are familiar, the subjects being squirrels, bears, a cowboy on his loping pony, a rabbit and the like, each consistently presented in a characteristic gesture. Throughout the show there runs a large degree of expressiveness and a frequent touch of originality that makes the display as a whole worth detailed examination.

Mr. Bernardino Molinari, Dr. Howard Hanson and Mr. Ossip Gabrilowitsch will be the guest conductors of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra in its summer series of concerts.

Chaliapin on the Screen

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

DON QUIXOTE," adapted from the novel by Cervantes, directed by G. W. Pabst, scenario by Paul Morand, music by Jacques Ibert.

To suggest that "Don Quixote," with Chaliapin in the cast, should contain no songs seems like asking that a film featuring "Babe" Ruth should carefully conceal the fact that that gentleman has ever made a home run. Nevertheless, it is a mistake to make Chaliapin sing in this film. In appearance Chaliapin is really fitted to the part of Don Quixote. As made up in this picture he looks noble, but ridiculous. It is essential, of course, that a touch of the ridiculous should enter into everything about Don Quixote. Otherwise his fantastic adventures lose their point. But there is nothing ridiculous about Chaliapin's voice; it is completely out of character. If Don Quixote had been able to sing at all, he would certainly not have sung in tune.

Mr. George Robey's Sancho Panza will be the subject of much disagreement. It is typical of Mr. Robey's approach to the part that we should be surprised if, at any moment in the film, he were to arch his eyebrows in an enormous leer and, in his familiar music-hall manner, were to command some unfortunate person in the audience who had been ill-advised enough to laugh to leave the theater. Some people will consider that he is out of key with the rest of the production; but he at least provides a contrast betweeen the robust common sense of everyday life that he represents, and the high-flown romanticism of Don Quixote; whereas even the most realistic medieval squire would have appeared romantic in contemporary eyes, and a performance along these lines would have left this vital contrast lacking.

The producer has treated Cervantes's story with respect. The film deviates occasionally from the book, but on the whole it follows the novel faithfully, though much has to be omitted. We are grateful that no attempt has beeen made to manufacture a spurious box-office appeal by wasting time on an interpolated love interest.

Pictorially, "Don Quixote" is often magnificent. There is a fine shot of the Don setting out on his adventures, and another even more dramatic, in which the knight raises his arms in thanksgiving against a white sky after his dispersal of the sheep. The pictorial humor of the contrast between Don Quixote on his horse towering over Sancho as the latter trots by his side on his little donkey is also excellent.

Challapin's performance in the name part is magnificent; it is one of the greatest individual feats ever accomplished in a film. The picture's two finest moments belong to him, although he shares the second with Mr. Robey. The first comes when he realizes what has really happened at the Duke's tournament, and declares with most moving simplicity, "I have been tricked." The second is the incident of the burning of the books, which gives to the film a superb climax.

H. H.

Mental Vision in Painting

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

"FOLLOWING the invention of the camera, painting began to degenerate. From a sickness that art had never before known it was saved by the ultra-modern movement." Mr. John Sloan was talking of his work in his studio, at ease in dressing gown and slippers. "Eyesight painting had reached such a point of surface realism and emptiness that only a great force could provide a rescue. The camera taught painters to see even more things with their eyes, resulting in the pushing aside of mental concepts. Paintings became empty, because they were coming no longer from the mind but from the eye. Before photography painting had been inspired by mental sight and it is that which the modernists have recaptured.

"Rembrandt realized in his paintings both the inner character and the outer semblance. His thoughts and feelings result in a picture from nature, plus. Place a person beside a Rembrandt portrait. Close one eye and look at the person intently. Close the other eye and look at the portrait. Then you will discover how much more Rembrandt saw and was able to express than you can see in the face of the living person. Or, place your hand near one that he painted, and you will receive a shock of astonishment that his touches of paint can reveal such deep understanding of plastic existence. Rembrandt's power resided in his ability to set up signs and symbols with a result that was not so realistic as an eyesight painter might set down, but more real. Only in his later period did Rembrandt find these symbols, when he had come to understand that we do not get reality until the notation of the eye has been passed upon by the mind.

* * *

"All painters who are plagued with inspiration have realized the difference between sight and comprehension. Because Van Gogh had this realization he could paint sunflowers or a rush-bottomed kitchen chair with such intensity of emotion. With this realization a painter has a motive to last a lifetime. He can find his subjects everywhere—he need have no cogitations as to 'What Is Beauty?' Comprehension comes through the application of all our knowledge and life experience to the thing seen, and through that arriving at plastic truth. This matter of getting some mental realization into a painting, even in the hands of a minor modernist, is bound to yield interest. When a master cloaks this sort of realization with surface realism you have one of the lasting things in art. This sort of superrealization occurs in Rembrandt's 'Side of Beef,' which certainly is not a subject with agreeable surfaces.

"Rembrandt's artistic vision was a product of two operations—visual sight and mental insight. He achieved both these in his paintings, necessarily, in reverse order, first building up the underlying structure almost in monotone, to express the inner element that he had discovered mentally, and overlaid this with glazes of color to satisfy the visual perceptions. Sight and insight play in and out of each other in his paintings. That physical division that exists between the inner and the outer, Rembrandt carried into his technique. A friend of mine tried to copy a Rembrandt and found that it could be done only by working in the way the original was done, with all the structural element put in with strong sweeping washes of tempera, and the color surfaces added afterward. He found that the structural brush strokes ran in one direction, northeast let us say, while the color brush strokes ran southwest. That in itself would defeat any attempt at impasto painting because of the peculiarly subtle effects set up by the method. From Rembrandt, Renoir must have learned this very thing. In some of his paintings one may discern a dream of a thing, as it were, under the surface painting. Rubens, too, was aware of this double perception.

* * *

"No series of tones can give you the life of the thing. A gray wall in a picture stays a mere thing of gray paint unless something is done to establish the surface for what it is. Whistler in his portrait of his mother brought the wall into being by hanging a picture on it. Discernment of the pattern of slight accidentals or defects is necessary to make painted flesh look like anything but paint." Mr. Sloan picked up a small color print. "This figure painting by Boucher fails in its flesh tones, though he achieved the tactile sensation of every accessory among the textiles and furniture in the picture." He then took up a color reproduction of Rembrandt's portrait of his mother, and showed how fully the flesh was established as flesh. "How magnificent the sign of the great wrinkle under the left eye!

"A baby a week old may see as well as an adult, but only in process of time does he adjust himself to the phenomena of perspective. When a little older the baby may perceive his left forefinger for the first time, and finally discover that he can clutch it in his right hand, with resulting noises expressive of pleasure. Progressively he becomes acquainted with the signals of the third dimension—light and shade, the converging sides of a rectangle as it runs away from the eye. An artist may choose to resist these phenomena of 'great' perspective for some pictorial purpose. Cézanne often disregarded it in favor of the stronger realization sometimes to be found in isometric perspective.

"Establishment of a dominant in a design carries with it the necessity for rejecting elements that do not set up major and minor signals that will contribute to making the painting as real as the mind sees it as a whole. Seurat practiced the separation of the thing that is seen from the thing that is felt and thought about. Some of multitude of little dots he used in his painting method had to do with structure, while others had to do with color, Picasso has been a leading factor in the recapture of mental sight in painting. He has helped me to understand Rembrandt."

* * *

Mr. Sloan then spoke of the work that has occupied him for the last three years, his painting of the figure according to the double process of perception that he had been discussing. All the underlying structural element is done in tempera in cool tones, the method followed by El Greco, Titian and others. Then translucent glazes of color are applied to establish the tactile surfaces. Finally, Mr. Sloan uses a third layer of glazes, put on as lines. He believes that line has too large a value to be ignored in painting, as a means, for one thing, of providing third-dimensional accent. One result of this superimposed painting is the production of brilliant coloration. The tones glow from reflections within as well as by direct light. Paintings made 500 years ago by this process, he says, are often more brilliant than canvases done as recently as five years ago.

Mr. Sloan would like to have a good showing of his new phase next season. If he were a Frenchman his endeavor to find freshness of expression in the way that seems most important to him would receive an eager attention that the single examples he has so far exhibited have not attracted in New York. However, he remains an American, in favor of American art but not opposed to the artists of other countries. The recent flurry of protest over the employment of Mexican painters for commissions in the United States he regards as outside the province of art. Certainly Mexico has a national school of art if any part of America has. Only the Indians can dispute with Mexicans primacy as American artists.

Mr. Sloan has not abandoned the New York street scene subjects with which his reputation has in considerable part been associated. He expects to do some of them this summer, his first in the city for 19 years. Such excursions are to be by way of variety. He must for the most part do the thing that interests him most now, the thing that can keep him at work on his figure painting for 12 to 16 hours a day. "To do otherwise," he says, "would put me in danger of joining the ranks of the withholders, those who persist in giving out something less than what they know to be the whole truth about their work because they find that the part is more immediately salable than the whole. You know, the kind of artist who paints a picture of three waves. It sells. He paints three more with three waves each. They sell. He paints a dozen more. They sell, and he's done for."

Mr. Sloan feels that some of these merchants of the quick turnover are unworthy of the epithet bestowed upon them by Mr. Walter Pach: "Ananias, the False Artist." "The sin of Ananias lay in his withholding of part of his goods," says Mr. Sloan. "After all, he *had* the goods."

Ariosto and Music

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

LODOVICO ARIOSTO, the sixteenth-century poet whose labors are commemorated in a six-months celebration at Ferrara, Italy, this summer, has exerted, down the ages, a considerable influence on the art of tone, we may be sure, though it can hardly be proved that he concerned himself particularly with the specific thing we call music at any time in his career. In the first place, he flourished just a little too early in what we designate the period of the Renaissance to join the movement that established opera as a dramatic form. In the next place, he lived too soon to have hearing acquaintance with the violin, which was to put all melody and harmony on a new basis and was to serve as foundation for a large ensemble of performers in the theater and in the concert room. He was not, we may conclude, the type of person anyway to be interested in song, whether on the stage or on the platform, or to be beguiled by instrumental sound either, even by that which craftsmen right in his neighborhood were developing and improving.

Primarily, he seems to have been a maker of verse; but he did not support himself, goodness knows, by that means. His job, as we would say now, was to do chores of a political sort for the Este family, which governed Ferrara and states or communities affiliated—again to use a word in today's vocabulary—with it. Of course the occupation in which a man of letters engages, that he may keep the pot boiling, is a matter of importance, even 300 years afterwards; yet when it is only running errands here and there from castle to castle and from court to court for a prince and potentate, it hardly gives cause for tercentenary remembrance. To most of us, therefore, Ariosto stands as an author and nothing else. He is the master, in fine, who produced that chivalric romance in cantos many, in stanzas a vast quantity, and in lines as numerous as the leaves of Vallombrosa entitled, "Orlando Furioso."

For pilgrims who visit distinguished musical shrines only, the Ferrara of Ariosto will scarcely hold a call. The Ferrara of Frescobaldi might, perchance, have some attraction, were that not getting into the seventeenth century. The great sixteenth, however, is what we fix on; for then, if historians teach us correctly, modern everything, or almost everything, got started. No question, at any rate, but that the realm of tone, as European and American civilization knows it, was first seriously explored at that time.

How, someone may ask, can Ariosto, technically an unmusical man, have affected the course of musical thought and procedure from his day to ours in the slightest degree?

Let us consider.

Music, we will all agree, means a good deal more than scales and notes; more, too, than patterns of tune and masses of sonority. It means the expression of something at the composer's own moment, and possibly years beyond, depending somewhat on his originality. That something in the case of compositions for voices has a literary parallel or counterpart; and while the words of a vocal piece may not always be remarkable in themselves, they rather invariably imply or represent idea that has been recorded through long toil and severe experience by writers. For language has to be molded before songs, arias and choruses can exist. It was the achievement of Ariosto to work Italian popular speech into a rhythmic form that was at once exalted and fluent; to make poetry talk, and to make talk poetic. So in that way, he prepared the ground for opera librettists.

Then, his material. Critics describe the "Orlando" as an epic. Better, if they set it down as a Renaissance version of the same old epic that Homer whipped into shape and that Virgil, in the Roman manner, rewrote. We may reasonably continue the fancy and declare it to be a model after which Wagner remotely, to be sure, indisputably nevertheless, designed the texts of his music dramas. We do not have to read far in the "Orlando" to find ourselves in about the same world as that of the Ring tetralogy, notwithstanding another kind of company. Little direct debt, granted, does Wagner owe to Ariosto; but immediate sources may be less significant than distant ones. Wagner's plots and characters may have nothing much in common with Ariosto's, but his moods and emotions resemble Ariosto's strangely and strongly. Ruggiero is as unlike Siegfried, and Bradamante is as unlike Brünnhilde, as they can be; and yet the two heroes and the two heroines are sentimentally one and the same. The tragic element in the Siegfried-Brünnhilde story makes the especial difference.

Affairs got going seasonably, indeed, for us at Ferrara. Ariosto was probably no musician, but vagabond balladists are said to have chanted his lyrics in the streets; to the accompaniment, was it, of the lute?

AUSTIN ORGAN CO.
HARTFORD, CONN
We build a small pipe organ ideal for small church or home use
Send for folder
"A QUALITY Organ of Small Dimensions"

EXHIBITION OF
PAINTINGS
AND
SCULPTURE
BY
Leading Massachusetts Artists
R. C. Vose Galleries
559 Boylston Street
BOSTON

Dramatists as Directors

By L. A. SLOPER

STAGING of plays by their authors has come to be a common practice in America. The results, it must be confessed, are often beneficial. Thus, Mr. Marc Connelly directed "The Green Pastures." Mr. George M. Cohan produces his own plays. Mr. Elmer Rice says that the only way he can get his plays put on as he wants them is to put them on himself.

Yet it is possible to feel that the author does not always look dispassionately on his own brain children. He may develop blind spots where they are concerned. What appears to him as a charming peccadillo in a play may be seen by others as a fault which threatens its success.

Miss Rachel Crothers is among the dramatists who have taken to directing their own productions. She staged "When Ladies Meet" last season. And made a very good job of it, too. But she kept in it one line which a more detached director undoubtedly would have taken out or altered. In the big scene of the second act, when the Ladies do Meet, they discuss their relations to the husband of one of them. Only, as they have not identified each other, they talk of characters in a novel the Girl has written. The Girl, of course, is the heroine of her own story.

"What sort is she?" asks the Wife.

"Oh, she's our sort," the Girl replies quickly. "Right out of the top drawer!"

It is the sort of fatuous, humorless remark that anybody but the author would have seen could not possibly have been made by the character. But under the author's direction, it stayed in, to the detriment of an exceptionally fine scene.

Then there is Mr. Lennox Robinson, who is the director (or, in British parlance, the producer) of the Abbey Theater plays, which include several of his own. Mr. Robinson, as everybody knows, is a playwright of superior attainments; and as a director he deserves praise for preserving the tradition of Abbey acting, which allows a good deal of freedom to individual actors in achieving the aims of truthful portrayal and balanced ensemble. Nevertheless, we have observed instances in which we thought his own plays might benefit by the intervention of a director with a more objective viewpoint than an author can perhaps attain.

There is, for example, that charming play, "The Far-Off Hills," possibly the most delightful comedy in the Abbey repertory. In this play, Marian Clancy, eldest daughter of a motherless house, is playing domestic tyrant while waiting for her younger sisters to grow up; when she is free, she plans to enter a nunnery. For two acts, and a portion of the third, Marian appears as a prig. Suddenly, without warning, she changes in the midst of the last act into a lively young woman keen on a good time and ready to marry an ardent suitor who has recently appeared.

Toward the end of the play, Marian explains that the change came over her during the 10 days her father was away on his wedding trip with a second wife (between the second and third acts). Presumably the advent of the fiery, young suitor had a good deal to do with it. At all events, the change must have taken place before the third act opens, because she had already prepared to welcome two cronies of her father's, of whom she had always disapproved, to the feast in honor of his return. Yet, at the opening of the act, she is to all appearances her old self, and tries to get rid of them before her father comes. It is only later in this act that the change in her is revealed, and then it comes so suddenly and so entirely without preparation that the spectator is bewildered and all sense of actuality is lost.

Now it would be a perfectly simple matter to alter the production in such a way that the change in Marian would become gradually apparent from the beginning of the third act. It would be the logical thing to do, dramatically, and it would be far more effective in the theater.

A similar flaw mars another of Mr. Robinson's plays, "The Big House." Here, in the first act, Captain Despard, an English officer, is billeted during convalescence from a wound with an Irish family. He is a gentleman, and behaves like one. He is in love with the daughter of the house, and is looked on with favor by her father. This is in 1918. In the second act, three years later, Despard suddenly reappears in the house in the uniform of a Black-and-Tan, and behaves like a blackguard. Now it is quite conceivable that the man's character might have degenerated in three years, under the influence of drink and of the terror of the Anglo-Irish War. But his appearance in this new guise, without any hint to prepare the audience for the transformation, is dramatically false, and for the moment destroys the play's illusion.

These are merely a few instances that come to mind from recent American stage history. They could be multiplied. They seem to indicate that authors, producing their own plays, might benefit if they invited the collaboration or advice of professional directors.

'Must War Be?'

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—"Must War Be?" as prepared for showing in schools and churches throughout the United States by Peace Films Foundation, Inc., of New York, was recently run off here in a propection room. It is five reels in length, made up chiefly of the news reel pictorial record of the peace movement since the close of the World War. Briand, Clemenceau, Henderson, Ramsay MacDonald, Hoover, Stimson and other statesmen appear in connection with the film record of the historical events in which they participated.

Mr. James G. McDonald of the Foreign Policy Association delivers an opening address, and the closing words are spoken in behalf of youth by Mr. James Frederick Green of Yale University, part of the same address he delivered at the Geneva Disarmament Conference.

"Must War Be?" is a record of the partial success that has met efforts to insure peace through conference, and an argument that peace will come only when the whole people is aroused to an understanding of the need of ending the causes of international strife. Parallel with each peace parley is shown the flaring up of war in some part of the world. The picture shows, among other incidents, the armistice celebrations in New York, the occupation of the Ruhr, troubles between Greece and Turkey, French campaigning in Africa, the Lausanne conference, President Hoover reading the Kellogg-Briand Pact, United States artillery maneuvers in Georgia, the launching of the cruisers Houston and Empress of Japan, the London Naval Conference, the visit of Briand and Lavalle to Berlin, with bands playing the "Marsellaise"; the peace meeting of the women of five nations in Geneva, the first World Conference on Disarmament at Geneva, fighting between the Chinese and Japanese in Shanghai, and French and Italian maneuvers in the Alps.

"Be Still and Know"
and other Sacred Songs
40c each, in U. S. A. and Canada. Elsewhere, 50c postpaid.
Write for Thematic Catalogue.
W. T. PIERSON & CO.
821 Ingraham St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Remember
The Folks
You Leave
Behind You

WON'T YOUR FAMILY and friends miss the daily, weekly and monthly reading of your Christian Science literature if you carry it away with you on vacation? Why not leave it behind you to cheer them during your absence and take with you at a greatly reduced rate

"A VACATION SPECIAL" consisting of

The Christian Science Monitor	1 month	$1.00
The Christian Science Journal	1 issue	
Christian Science Sentinel	4 issues	
Christian Science Quarterly	1 issue	

Offer available July 1 to Aug. 31

While this is available to regular subscribers only as a second subscription, to those who are *not at present* subscribing to Christian Science literature, it may be used as a first subscription.

Keep the home folks happy by signing the coupon at the right.

The Christian Science Publishing Society
107 Falmouth St., Boston
Inclosed is $1.00 for which please send me "A Vacation Special."
Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....
VS-2

Records Tumble As Star College Athletes Show

Century of Progress Sees World Marks in N. C. A. A. Track Meet

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 19—Five world's records broken and another equaled, an American record broken and two meet records broken was the toll of the twelfth annual track and field championships of the National Collegiate Athletic Association here Saturday at Soldier Field. It was a Century of Progress event. Some 8000 spectators, a record for the meet, saw Louisiana State University capture team honors.

Almost as thrilling as the shower of world's records was the victory of the southern team, which never before made a showing in national track circles. Coach B. H. Moore brought eight men to score 58 points, defeating 16 stars from Southern California, which recently won the I. A. A. A. A. meet in the East. The Trojans compiled 54 points and Indiana University, the title defender, scored 37 points for third.

Ralph H. Metcalfe '34, of Marquette University, broke the world's record for the 220-yard dash with time of 20.4 seconds and tied the international standard in the 100-yard dash with 9.4s. The recognized furlong record, 20.6s., was made by R. A. Locke of Nebraska in 1926. Metcalfe did a tenth better than that in the collegiate meet last year; but it has not been passed on by the international federation. The century record was set up by F. C. Wykoff of Southern California in 1930.

Glenn F. Hardin '35, of Louisiana State, was a double world's record breaker. He won the 440-yard dash around one turn in 47.1s., and the 220-yard low hurdles, straightaway, in 22.9s. The old world mark for the quarters was set in 1916 by J. E. Meredith of Pennsylvania at 47.4s. The American record, a full second better than Meredith's mark, made by B. B. Eastman '33, of Stanford, has not been passed on internationally. The old furlong hurdle mark was 23s., made by C. R. Brookins of Iowa in 1924. J. A. C. Keller '33, of Ohio State, did 22.7s last year in this meet, but the mark has not been given world recognition.

Glenn V. Cunningham '34 of Kansas shook off his rivals on the last lap of the one-mile r un to win in new N. C. A. A. and American time of 4m. 9.8s. This is only six-tenths of a second slower than the fastest mile ever run outdoors, credited to Jules Ladoumegue of France for 1931. Cunningham held the old N. C. A. A. mark of 4m. 11.1s. C. C. Hornbostel '34 of Indiana, who dogged the Kansan's heels until the last lap, faded at the finish and placed sixth.

Hornbostel came back in the half mile run to defeat Cunningham and break the accepted world's record with 1m. 50.9s. The Hoosier sprinted from third on the last turn, ran stride for stride with the Kansan down the back stretch, and finished with a sprint the last 10 paces that carried him over the line a yard ahead. The world's record is 1m. 51.6s., set by Dr. Otto Peltzer, of Germany, in 1926. Hornbostel equaled the American record, made by B. B. Eastman of Stanford last year. Eastman's performance is not yet recognized internationally.

Jack Torrance '34, of Louisiana State, broke the world's record for the 16-pound shotput with a toss of 52ft. 10in. The former mark was 52ft. 7¾in., set last year by Z. Heljasz of Poland. There is an American record of 53ft. ½in. credited to Leo Sexton of Georgetown, made last year and awaiting international sanction.

M. B. Gordy '33, put Louisiana State over the top by tying for first in the pole vault at 14ft., a new meet record. His rival was W. N. Graber '33, of Southern California, who shared the previous meet standard of 13ft. 10 5-6in., and claims an American and possible world's record of 14ft. 4¾in.

H. J. Laborde '33 of Stanford set a new discus record for the meet with 163ft. 3¾in. The best former throw was 160ft. 9¾in., made by Paul W. Jessup of Washington in 1930. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by Ralph H. Metcalfe '34, Marquette; Paul H. Starr '33, Oregon, second; J. A. Johnson '34, Illinois State Normal, third; L. H. Ball '34, Southern California, fourth; C. B. Parsons '34, Southern California, fifth; H. A. Hellmich '34, Illinois, sixth. Time—9.4s. (Equals world's record.)

220-Yard Dash (Straightaway)—Won by Ralph H. Metcalfe '34, Marquette; J. A. Johnson '34, Illinois State Normal, second; Paul H. Starr '33, Oregon, third; C. B. Parsons '34, Southern California, fourth; I. W. Puqua '34, Indiana, fifth; L. B. Swisher '34, Kansas State Teachers, sixth. Time—20.4s. (Breaks world's record.)

440-Yard Dash. (One turn) — Won by Glenn F. Hardin '35, Louisiana State; I. W. Puqua '34, Indiana, second; E. A. Ablowich '34, Southern California, third; S. W. Dean '34, Iowa, fourth; Bartlett A. Ward '34, Oklahoma, fifth; H. C. Thompkins '35, Southern California, sixth. Time—47.1s. (Breaks world's record.)

880-Yard Run (three turns)—Won by C. C. Hornbostel '34, Indiana; Glenn V. Cunningham '34, Kansas, second; J. M. Simmons Jr. '34, Abeline Christian, third; F. M. Webster '35, Southern California, fourth; E. T. Turner '33, Michigan, fifth; Earl Labertew '33, Iowa State, sixth. Time—1m. 50.9s. (breaks world's record).

One Mile Run—Won by Glenn V. Cunningham '34, Kansas; L. J. Hutton '33, Illinois Normal, second; Raymond Sears '34, Butler, third; R. W. Howell '33, Michigan, fourth; R. D. Woolsey '33, Illinois, fifth; C. C. Hornbostel '34, Indiana, Sixth. Time—4m. 9.6s. (New National Collegiate and American record.)

Two-Mile Run—Won by Myron Plibrow '33, Grinnell; J. C. Watson, '33, Indiana, second; F. Harvey, Colorado Aggies, third; J. P. McCluskey '33, Fordham, fourth; J. Freestad, North Dakota Teachers, fifth; Dale H. Smith '35, Kansas State Teachers, sixth. Time—9m. 32.8s.

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by A. W. Meier '34, Stanford; A. C. Moreau '33, Louisiana State, second; Hawley Egleston '33, Michigan, third; E. K. Bacon '35, Deniso, fourth; Charles Casper '34, Texas Christian, fifth; Daniel Bracken '33, Washington, sixth. Time—14.2s.

220-Yard Low Hurdles (Straightaway)—Won by Glenn F. Hardin '35, Louisiana State; H. A. Lambertus '34, Nebraska, second; N. F. Paul '34, Southern California, third; A. W. Meier '34, Stanford, fourth; E. K. Bacon '35, Denison, fifth; A. C. Moreau '33, Louisiana State, sixth. Time—22.9s. (Breaks world's record.)

Running High Jump—D. A. McNaughten '33, Southern California, and Vincent Murphy '34, Notre Dame, tie for first, 6ft. 4in.; Worth Watkins '34, Abeline Christian; W. F. Ward '35, Michigan; L. G. Richey, Alabama Poly; H. R. Spencer, Geneva and M. A. Jameson, Colorado, 6ft. 3in., tied for third.

Running Broad Jump—Won by J. W. Brooks '33, Chicago, 24ft. 4¾in.; Donald Gray '34, Nebraska, second, 24ft. 3⅝in.; A. Dreusicke, Elmhurst, Okla., third, 24ft. ⅝in.; Gerald Kepner '35, Wichita, fourth, 23ft. 7½in.; L. C. Adams '35, Rice Institute, fifth, 23ft 4½in.; Bartlett A. Ward '34, Oklahoma, sixth, 22ft. 10⅝in.

Pole Vault—M. B. Gordy '33, Louisiana State, and W. N. Graber '33, Southern California, tied for first, 14ft. (new N. C. A. A. meet record); S. E. Lennington '34, Illinois, and J. W. Wonsowitz '33, Ohio State, tied for third, 13ft. 6in.; R. J. Lovshin '33, Wisconsin, L. Schram and C. Roark, Marquette, D. G. Zimmerman '34, Tulane, M. Holcomb, Michigan State; R. Lowry, Michigan Normal, and W. W. Miller '33, Stanford, tied for fifth, 13ft.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by Jack Torrance '34, Louisiana State, 52ft. 10in. (breaks world's record); H. M. Harper '33, Southern California, second, 50ft. 9in; Leroy Dues '33, City of Detroit, third, 48ft. 11½in.; E. N. Dees '35, Kansas, fourth, 48ft. 4in.; H. J. Laborde '33, Stanford, fifth, 47ft. 4in.; B. M. Irwin '34, Texas A. & M., sixth, 47ft. 3in.

16-Pound Hammer Throw—Won by R. H. Cox '33, Michigan, 156ft. ¾in.; C. Cruickshank, Colorado Aggies, second, 155ft. 11¾in.; N. L. Biddinger '33, Indiana, third, 154ft. 6¼in.; G. W. Miller '34, West Virginia, fourth, 151ft. 10in.; Peter Bomfeld, Pomona, fifth, 149ft. 5in.; E. F. Johnson '34, Ohio State, sixth, 147ft. 4½in.

Discus Throw—Won by H. J. Laborde '33, Stanford, 163ft. 3¾in. (new N. C. A. A. meet record); D. H. White '34, Kansas State Teachers, second; 151ft.; Jack Torrance '34, Louisiana State, third, 147ft. 7in.; J. C. Petty '35, Rice Institute, fourth, 147ft.; W. F. Busbee '34, Indiana, fifth, 145ft. 11in.; B. M. Irwin '34, Texas A. & M., 142ft. 6in., sixth.

Javelin Throw—Won by D. A. Purvis '35, Purdue, 216ft. 6¼in.; C. M. Sample '34, Arizona, second, 211ft. 4¼in.; Warren Demaris, Oregon, third, 209ft. 7½in.; L. N. Blair '35, Louisiana State, fourth, 195ft. 6½in.; Joseph Beggs, Geneva, fifth, 194ft. 3½in.; F. E. Williamson '34, Southern California, sixth, 189ft. 11in.

CHICAGO, June 19 (AP) — Three amazing performances by Jesse Owens of East Technical High of Cleveland — accomplishments of which any college athlete would have been proud—completely dominated a day of record smashing, as his school won the twenty-ninth annual University of Chicago interscholastic track and field championship meet at Soldier Field Saturday.

Nine records were affected one way or another but the work of the Cleveland Negro made spectators, officials and athletes alike, almost forget everything else.

He started by equaling the world record of 9.4s. in the 100-yard dash. Taking time out from the broad jump, he sped over the cinders in 20.7s. for 220 yards—then returned to the jumping pit for another record performance of 24 ft. 9⅝ in.

East Tech, paced by Owens's 30 points, ran up a total of 54 to win the team title. North High of Wichita, Kan., had 35 for second, and Fort Collins, Colo., a three-time winner of the meet, landed third with 32 1-11 points. Cherokee, Iowa, scored 24 for fourth. All told 84 teams broke into the scoring.

Two Centuries Made In English Cricket

LONDON, June 19 (Canadian Press)—Two centuries were made in first-class cricket matches that got under way Saturday. Creese ran up 145 not out for Hampshire against Middlesex and A. Allen of Cambridge University scored 144 against Sussex. The closing scores:

At the Oval—Surrey, 268 (Hobbs 85, Sandham 63, Nichols four for 78); Essex, 29 for three wickets.

At Bath—Somerset, 141 (Jupp six for 69); Northamptonshire 71 for no wickets (Bakewell 50 not out).

At Birmingham—Kent, 302 for four (Fagg 50, Ames 68, Valentine 83 not out), against Warwickshire.

At Kidderminster — Leicestershire, 271 (Armstrong 71, Astill 89); Worcestershire, 94 for four wickets.

At Gloucester—Yorkshire, 227 against Gloucestershire.

At Manchester—Glamorgan, 105 for six wickets against Lancashire.

At Nottingham—Nottinghamshire, 273 for three wickets (Carr 64 not out, Keeton 86, Harris 65), against Derby.

At Portsmouth—Hampshire, 347 for eight wickets (Creese 145 not out, Kennedy 53), against Middlesex.

At Tove—Cambridge University, 269 for five (A. Allen 144), against Sussex.

Washington in Fast Trial

SEATTLE, Wash., June 19 (AP)—In its first time trial over a 2000-meter course on Lake Washington here Saturday in preparation for the national intercollegiate sprint regatta at Long Beach, Calif., next month, the University of Washington varsity crew was clocked at 1.2s. faster than the record established by the Italian eight at the Olympic games last year. The Italian crew set the Long Beach record in the semifinal of the Olympic games races, but finished second to the California crew. American contender, in the final. The Huskies, bucking a quartering wind and rowing a 34 cadence, flashed over the official sprint distance in 6m. 27s., compared with the Long Beach record of 6m. 28.2s. The practice performance Saturday was 3s. better than the time made by Washington in winning the Pacific coast sprint regatta at Long Beach last April. "It was a good trial, but the crew will be faster and our future trials will prove what I say," commented Coach Al Ulbrickson.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	35	21	.625
Washington	34	23	.596
Cleveland	32	26	.552
Chicago	30	27	.526
Philadelphia	27	26	.509
Detroit	28	29	.491
St. Louis	21	38	.356
Boston	20	37	.351

Results June 17

Philadelphia 15, Boston 3.
Boston 7, Philadelphia 5 (8 innings).
New York 8, Chicago 3.
Washington 10, St. Louis 3.
Cleveland 3, Detroit 2 (10 innings).

Results June 18

Cleveland 7, Boston 0.
Cleveland 4, Boston 0.
New York 6, Chicago 4.
Chicago 5, New York 4 (10 innings).
Washington 14, St. Louis 1.
St. Louis 3, Washington 2.
Detroit 3, Philadelphia 2.
Detroit 11, Philadelphia 7.

Sommer and Nuvolari Win

LE MANS, France, June 19 (AP)—Raymond Sommer of France and his co-driver, Nuvolari, set up a new record in winning the Le Mans 24-hour race, French automobile endurance classic, yesterday, Sommer and his partner covered 3144.038 kilometers at an average of 131 kilometers an hour. The previous record was 3011.854 kilometers. The winners piloted an Alfa Romeo. Prince Nicholas of Roumania, speed-loving younger brother of King Carol, driving the only American car (Duesenberg) in the race, was disqualified because he refueled too soon. Mme. Siko, veteran woman driver of French tracks, met with a slight mishap when her car overturned and caught fire. The race, run on a 13½-kilometer course, started Saturday at 4 p. m. Fourteen of the starting field of 29 finished.

Wesleyan Elects Edgar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 19 — John Willard Edgar '35 of Jersey City, N. J., has been elected captain of the Wesleyan University baseball team. Edgar played third base on the varsity this past season.

Phyllis Buchanan Wins

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 19 (AP)—Phyllis Buchanan of Denver captured the women's trans-Mississippi golf championship Saturday by defeating Mrs. Lillian Zech of Chicago, 5 and 4, in the 36-hole final match.

College Baseball Results

Boston College 6, Williams 1.
Dartmouth 4, Cornell 2.
Tufts 9, Harvard 2.
Vermont 4, Alumni 0.
Yale 4, Princeton 0.

STRING with a RACQUET
Outfit complete with string, tools and directions $1.65
Easy to restring racquets—better than new. Send for this professional outfit today. Good profits made restringing other players' racquets. 37 ft. string. Colors: Purple, Green, Red or White, with contrasting color in silk cord trim, with illustrated easy directions. Money back guarantee. MAKE MONEY, TOO! Send Check or Money Order $1.65. Send C. O. D. if desired. PRO TENNIS CO., Dept. C8, Harmon, N. Y.

Dartmouth and Yale Win League Contests

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League.

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbia	9	3	.818
Yale	7	3	.700
Harvard	9	4	.346
Dartmouth	6	5	.545
Cornell	5	6	.455
Pennsylvania	5	7	.417
Princeton	1	11	.083

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., June 19—The Yale-Princeton baseball series was forced to a third game as a result of the 6-to-0 victory of the Eli here Saturday before some 5000 people. The game counted in the Eastern Intercollegiate League standing, but the third contest will not. Princeton won the first game, 10 to 7. The playoff game is scheduled for here next Saturday. It is the first time the third game has been played on the home ground of one of the teams.

George F. Parker Jr. '34 pitched for Yale and only five hits were made against him. He struck out six Tiger batters and four of the five hits came in the last three innings. Donald D. Johnson '33, Princeton track star, who reported for baseball after the track season held the Elis in check until the sixth. Runs in the eighth and ninth resulted from Princeton errors. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Yale	1	0	0	0	2	0	3	1	—	6	9	1
Princeton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4

Batteries—G. Parker and Browne; Johnson and Follansbee. Umpires—Davis and Schroeder. Time—1h. 55m.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., June 19—Capt. Thomas Maskilleson '33 pitched Dartmouth to a victory over Cornell and thereby broke a tie with the Ithacans for fourth place in the Eastern Intercollegiate League. The score was 8 to 2 and the outstanding defensive player was Charles L. Rich '33, who accepted 13 chances at shortstop for Dartmouth, many of them sensational.

Jacob K. Edwards '34 was the batting star of the game with three hits, one a double, and a six-run attack by the Green forced the veteran Robert R. Williams '33 out of the game after six innings. Dartmouth presented a changed lineup, due to the opposing left-hander, and Walter E. Keady '34, Richard P. Hurd '34, and Kenneth B. Weeman '33, all newcomers this year, won their letters. The teams reeled off seven double plays as defensive contributions. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Dartmouth	0	0	0	3	3	0	1	0	1	8	10	2
Cornell	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	7	5

Batteries—Maskilleson and Weeman for Dartmouth; Williams, Bealor and Johnston for Cornell. Umpires—Kelleher and Couture. Time—2h. 1m.

Komonen of Toronto Wins A. A. U. Marathon

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—A lean Finnish runner, Dave Komonen, of Toronto, Canada, Saturday led almost from the start to win the National A. A. U. championship marathon.

Running under the colors of the Toronto A. C., Komonen's time for the 26 miles, 385 yards was 2h. 53m. and 43s.

He, however, was only a few seconds ahead of diminutive Mel Porter of the Irish-American A. C. at Newark. Fred Ward, of the Millrose A. C., New York, was third in 2h. 57m. 15s.

For the most of the last half of the route, Porter crept up on Komonen and they ran virtually neck and neck for the last two miles. Both finished fast and fresh, but Komonen drew away by a sprint in the last hundred yards.

Until after the halfway mark, Paul de Bruyn, German-American A. C. of New York, ran side by side, but the pace told on the German, and he dropped out, exhausted.

Leslie S. Pawson of Pawtucket, R. I., who holds the world's record of 2h. 31m. 1 3-5s. for the distance, was never a serious contender and finished far back.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	45	31	.592
Hollywood	41	33	.554
Portland	41	33	.554
Los Angeles	39	35	.527
Missions	39	38	.506
Oakland	35	38	.479
Seattle	29	42	.408
San Francisco	26	47	.373

Results June 17

Portland 4, Los Angeles 2.
Sacramento 4, Missions 3.
Oakland 5, Hollywood 2.
San Francisco 9, Seattle 6.

Results June 18

San Francisco 6, Seattle 1.
Seattle 5, San Francisco 2.
Los Angeles 15, Portland 3.
Portland 3, Los Angeles 2.
Oakland 4, Hollywood 3.
Hollywood 3, Oakland 2.
Sacramento 4, Missions 0.
Missions 11, Sacramento 9.

Baroness Levi Retains Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 19—Baroness Levi retained her New York State women's singles tennis title yesterday at the Jackson Heights Tennis Club when she defeated Mrs. Harry C. Brunie of New York, 6—1, 6—2. Mrs. Brunie and Mrs. Carolyn Swartz Hirsch teamed together to win the doubles championship, defeating Norma Taubele and Grace Sutton in the final, 7—5, 6—2, and succeeding Baroness Levi and Mrs. Philip B. Hawk, who defaulted in the quarterfinal.

Bartletti Wins Rifle Honors

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—Private Salvatore Bartletti Saturday won individual high honors in the Marine Corps rifle championship matches at Quantico, Va. Bartletti, a resident of Jersey City, made a score of 575 out of a possible 600, the highest in these matches since the adoption of modern rules, breaking the 1930 record of 573.

Irish Team Ends Tour

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 19—The Irish champion Kerry team ended its American tour with a 15-to-7 victory over a New York fifteen in a Gaelic football game in the Yankee Stadium before a crowd of 18,000 yesterday.

Kurzrok Retains Net Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 19—Dr. Lawrence J. Kurzrok retained his Metropolitan public parks tennis title here yesterday when he defeated William Lurie in the final round at the Utica courts, Brooklyn, 6—0, 6—3, 6—0.

Brown Elects Fowler

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 19—Herschel E. Fowler '34 of Houlton, Maine, has been elected captain of the Brown University baseball team for next year. Fowler is a catcher on the Bruin nine and a goalie on the varsity hockey team.

Pollard Wins Tennis Final

HOT SPRINGS, Va., June 19 (AP)—Paul Pollard, Lynchburg (Va.) player, used his powerful service Saturday to defeat his fellow townsman, Ralph Johnson, for the singles title in the Middle Atlantic tennis tournament. The match was won in straight sets, 6—4, 6—3, 6—3, before a large gallery.

Princeton Wins Polo Title For First Time, 10-9

Overtime Needed to Down Harvard Horsemen in Collegiate Final

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., June 19—Princeton won its first official intercollegiate polo championship on Saturday, when the Orange and Black quartet nosed out an overtime victory over the Harvard University four, which showed unexpected strength, and came close to beating out the favorites, on the field of the Westchester Country Club. The score was 10 to 9. They had won in 1914, before the organization of the league.

The success of the rearranged handicaps, as settled by the special committee of former captains, was proved by the close result. Harvard was in receipt of a three-goal handicap, and brought its total to five before the Princeton machine could get under way to stop the attacks. It was not until far into the fifth chukker that Princeton got the lead, and this was tied later in the same chukker. In the overtime, also, a strong Harvard attack came close to winning the needed goal, before R. C. Firestone '33, managed to score after following up an attack by W. H. Sullivan '35.

Harvard, as expected, relied chiefly on its high-handicap stars, F. S. Nicholas '33, and Thomas J. Davis Jr. '35, but the play of young Francis E. Johnson '35, who has yet to get a handicap, was also of considerable effect. The team was well mounted, but the soggy turf proved hard on the speed of their ponies, and the Princeton mounts worked better in the later chukkers.

Firestone, captain for the new champions, was once more of great importance in the play of Princeton, as his team combined in the finest sort of team play under his guidance, and this did much to overcome the margin made by Harvard in the earlier chukkers. He frequently sacrificed individual work to aid in the attacks of his associates, and this ultimately proved successful. The Kemmerer brothers, as before, played a great part in the team play, with J. L. Kemmerer Jr. '33, in an all-orange jersey very conspicuous in the attacks.

Harvard added two goals to its handicap at the start of play, and made two more in the second chukker, to lead at 7 to 3 at the end of that period. But the Princetonian team work gradually began to bring goals, and a pass from Sullivan to J. L. Kemmerer in the fifth put Princeton ahead. But Nicholas scored on the most brilliant individual attack of the game as the bell rang, and with no score in the sixth chukker, though both sides threatened, the overtime goal by Firestone ended the struggle after three minutes of play.

Intercollegiate Polo Championship Final Round

Pos.	Princeton	Harvard
No. 1	J. L. Kemmerer Jr '33	Richard Benson '33
No. 2	Raymond C. Firestone '33	Frederick S. Nicholas '33
No. 3	William H. Sullivan '35	T. J. Davis Jr. '35
Back	Mahlon S. Kemmerer '34	Francis E. Johnson '35

Score—Princeton 10, Harvard 9. Goals—Firestone 5, J. Kemmerer 3, Sullivan 2 for Princeton; Nicholas 5, Davis, by handicap 3 for Harvard. Referee—Capt. Wesley J. White, U. S. A. Time—Six 7½m. chukkers and 3m. overtime.

Driggs Wins Playoff

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLUSHING, L. I., N. Y., June 19—Edmund H. Driggs Jr. of the Cherry Valley Club Inc., Garden City, won the Metropolitan Golf Association's qualifying round medal by a margin of five strokes in a triangular playoff against George J. Voigt of Winged Foot Golf Club, Mamaroneck, N. Y., and Edward R. Held of Forsgate Farms Golf Club, New Brunswick, N. J., on the links of the Pomonok Country Club here yesterday. The playoff would have been a four-cornered affair had Walter Rothenberg of Winged Foot been able to play. Driggs went out in 38 and home in 40 for a 78. Mark Stuart of the Fox Hills Golf Club, Stapleton, S. I., N. Y., won the Metropolitan title on Saturday by defeating Rothenberg, 4 and 3, in the 36-hole final round.

Southern Association

Memphis	43	25	.632
New Orleans	41	26	.612
Birmingham	30	31	.557
Nashville	37	33	.529
Chattanooga	34	32	.515
Atlanta	31	38	.449
Knoxville	25	42	.373
Little Rock	22	45	.328

Results June 17

Memphis 3, Atlanta 2.
Knoxville 3, Little Rock 1.
Chattanooga 6, Birmingham 0.
New Orleans 6, Nashville 1.

Results June 18

Chattanooga 5, Birmingham 1.
Chattanooga 11, Birmingham 1.
New Orleans 9, Nashville 5.
New Orleans 9, Nashville 1.
Knoxville 8, Little Rock 7.
Little Rock 15, Knoxville 0.
Memphis 5, Atlanta 4.
Memphis 5, Atlanta 3.

Buxby Defeats Gilpin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 19—Martin Buxby of the University of Texas defeated Samuel P. Gilpin of the Merion Cricket Club Saturday for the Pennsylvania and Middle States tennis championship at the Philadelphia Cricket Club. The score was 6—4, 8—3, 6—8, 1—6, 6—2. Karl F. Kamrath and Sterling Williams of the University of Texas defeated William T. Tilden 3d, Princeton University, and Fred Roll, University of Pennsylvania, 6—2, 7—5, 6—3, in the final round of the men's doubles. Tilden is a nephew of Big Bill Tilden.

Prince and Fairbanks Lose

SUNNINGDALE, Eng., June 19 (AP)—The Prince of Wales and Douglas Fairbanks, friends of long standing, today paired in a golf foursome but came out second best to Prince George and Archie E. W. Compston, well-known British professional. Compston and Wales' younger brother defeated the monarch-to-be and the American movie king 3 and 2.

Woman Wins Medal With 77

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 19 (AP)—Kathryn Hemphill, the only woman entered in the city golf championship, won the qualifying medal from 65 male players with a score of 77, five above par and two strokes better than the two men who trailed her with 79 each. Miss Hemphill was runnerup recently for the Carolinas golfing title at Charleston.

Berlin Crew Beats Italy

BERLIN, June 19 (AP)—The Berlin Rowing Club's four-oared crew with coxswain repeated its Los Angeles Olympic victory over Italy yesterday on the historic Kaiser regatta course of 2000 meters. The German crew was clocked in 3m. 33.8s., with Italy 4s. behind.

Vermont Elects Beckley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 19 — John L. Beckley '34, of Great Neck, L. I., N. Y., has been elected captain of the University of Vermont baseball team for next year.

College Polo Result

Princeton 10, Harvard 9.

Templeton Eliminates Long Island Poloists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, L. I., June 19—The contest for the Meadow Brook Club Cups, the 20-goal handicap section of the June polo tournaments of the Meadow Brook Club, got under way yesterday on Cochran Field, with the Templeton four defeating the Long Island team, 9 to 4, in a first-round match.

The remaining quarterfinal match in the Third Westbury Challenge Cups series, transferred to the Sands Point Club at Port Washington, was postponed, as Malcolm Stevenson, Princemere leader, was unable to play.

The winners were in receipt of a one-goal handicap, as their total was 19, while Long Island was penalized at the limit. But they never needed it, as Winston Frederick Churchill Guest, their star, scored four goals, and was also very effective on defense, heading off many dashes by the Long Island forwards, though effectively backed up by Devereux Milburn, the Long Island leader.

The game was at six chukkers, according to the new rule of the United States Polo Association, which limits eight chukkers to championships. Long Island overcame the handicap in the first chukker, but the balance of the game was all in favor of Templeton. The summary:

Meadow Brook Club Cups—First Round

Pos.	Templeton	Long Island
No. 1	William Reynolds	Marshall Field
No. 2	M. G. Phipps	William Post 2d
No. 3	W. F. C. Guest	Devereux Milburn
Back	G. A. Oliver Jr.	D. W. Bostwick

Score—Templeton 9, Long Island 4. Goals—Guest 4, Reynolds 2, Phipps 2, by handicap 1 for Templeton; Field, Post, Milburn, Bostwick, for Long Island. Referee—R. E. Allison. Time—Six 7½m. chukkers.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	33	20	.623
St. Louis	34	22	.607
Pittsburgh	32	25	.561
Chicago	31	29	.517
Cincinnati	38	29	.491
Brooklyn	24	29	.453
Boston	25	33	.431
Philadelphia	19	39	.328

Results June 17

Boston 11, Philadelphia 3.
Boston 3, Philadelphia 2 (10 innings).
New York 8, Brooklyn 1.
New York 3, Brooklyn 3 (11 innings, tie).
St. Louis 17, Cincinnati 2.
Pittsburgh 4, Chicago 3.

Results June 18

Pittsburgh 5, Boston 3.
Pittsburgh 4, Boston 3 (8 innings).
New York 2, Chicago 0.
St. Louis 13, Cincinnati 1.
Cincinnati 6, St. Louis 5.
Brooklyn 3, Philadelphia 1.

N. Y. A. C. Wins Meet

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 19—The New York A. C. served notice in the Metropolitan A. A. A. U. championship track and field meet, held Saturday and Sunday, that it expects successfully to defend its national championship title in Chicago later this month, by scoring no less than 135 points as against only 38 points scored by the Millrose A. C., which finished second, and the 15 points scored by the German-American A. C., which finished third. The Winged Foot club presented a remarkably strong and well-balanced team. The meet was held under the metric system for the first time and the performances were very good. The N. Y. A. C. won 15 first places and scored in all but 2 of the 21 events held; being shut out in the 100-meter dash and 16-pound shotput. Only one record was established and that was in the discus when John F. Anderson, the N. Y. A. C. Olympic champion, threw the discus 158ft. Percy M. Beard, N. Y. A. C. hurdler, gave a remarkable exhibition in the 110-meter high hurdles when he won the event on a wet track in 14.6s.

Australia Reaches Final

AUTEUIL, France, June 19 (AP)—Australia's Davis Cup tennis team advanced to the final round of European zone competition Sunday, eliminating Japan 3 matches to 0. After the Australians had gained a 2 to 0 lead by winning the first two singles matches Saturday, Jack C. Crawford and Adrian K. Quist teamed up in the doubles yesterday to beat Ryuke Nunoi and Jiro Sato, 7—5, 7—9, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3 for the victory that definitely clinched the series. The last two singles matches will be played today but will have no bearing on the series. In the first two singles encounters, Crawford beat Nunoi, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3, 4—6, 7—5 and Vivian B. McGrath conquered Sato, 9—7, 1—6, 4—6, 6—4, 7—5.

Great Britain Leads, 2 to 0

EASTBOURNE, Eng., June 19 (AP)—Great Britain gained a 3 to 0 lead over Czechoslovakia Saturday by winning the opening singles matches of their Davis Cup tennis series. Fred J. Perry defeated Roderich Menzel, 6—1, 6—4, 6—3 while H. W. (Bunny) Austin was conquering L. Hecht, 6—1, 11—9, 6—4. Victory for England in the doubles or in either of the two remaining singles encounters automatically will clinch the series and send the winners into the final round of European zone competition.

Gossoon Wins Triple Honors

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 19—Triple honors were claimed by Gossoon II in the forty-first annual Michigan City race of the Columbia Yacht Club Saturday. Malcolm Vail piloted the R class sloop over the 35-mile course in 4h. 17m. 42s. corrected time. Gossoon II led a fleet of 50 craft to port, claimed the victory in its class, and won the R. S. P. classes universal time prize.

Bryan Wins Indiana Title

NEW ALBANY, Ind., June 19 (AP)—Robert B. (Lefty) Bryan of Chattanooga yesterday won the Indiana state tennis crown by defeating John McDiarmid of Fort Worth, Texas, in the tournament final, 6—2, 3—6, 7—5, 6—0. The mixed doubles title was won by Daniel Barr of Dallas, Texas, and Catherine Wolf of Elkhart, Ind., who defeated Earl Bossong and Betty Nichols, both of Cincinnati, 6—1, 6—3.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	40	18	.690
Indianapolis	31	27	.534
Minneapolis	32	29	.525
St. Paul	32	29	.525
Toledo	30	33	.484
Milwaukee	28	30	.483
Louisville	26	36	.419
Kansas City	23	41	.359

Results June 17

Louisville 13, Toledo 3.
St. Paul 12, Minneapolis 7.
Kansas City 8, Milwaukee 7.
Columbus 5, Indianapolis 2.

Results June 18

Toledo 9, Louisville 3.
Toledo 11, Louisville 4.
St. Paul 7, Minneapolis 3.
Columbus 9, Indianapolis 4.
Columbus 3, Indianapolis 1.
Milwaukee 8, Kansas City 4.
Milwaukee 5, Kansas City 3.

Amherst Reelects Murphy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., June 19—Walter J. Murphy '34 of Brookline, Mass., has been reelected captain of the Amherst College baseball team. Murphy has won letters in hockey and football. This year Captain Murphy played shortstop on the varsity nine.

Mrs. Moody and Miss Ryan Lose

BECKENHAM, Eng., June 19 (AP)—Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr. and Elizabeth M. Ryan, former Wimbledon champions, Saturday were defeated in the final match of the women's doubles in the Kent tennis championships, 6—4, 6—4, by the high-ranking British pair of Mary P. Hesley and Dorothy E. Round.

Tufts Elects Batchelder

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUFTS COLLEGE, Mass., June 19—Edward P. Batchelder '34 of Watertown, Mass., has been elected captain of the Tufts College baseball team for next year.

Butler to Lead Williams

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 19—Philip Gale Butler '34 of West Hartford, Conn., has been named 1934 varsity baseball captain at Williams College. Butler plays center field.

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural market report.
5:15 NBC, Tom Gerun's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 Joe Rines's Orchestra.
6:15 Hank Keene's Hillbillies.
6:30 Announcements; talk.
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Everett Marshall; orchestra.
7:30 Grin and Bearit, songs.
7:45 NBC, Meyer Davis's Orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Eskimo Orchestra.
8:30 "Verse and Melody."
8:45 NBC, Phil Cook; Shavers.
9:00 NBC, Minstrel Show.
9:30 Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.
9:45 Clifford and Cameron, songs.
10:00 NBC, "The Hour Glass.
10:45 News; announcements; sports.
11:15 Midnight Frolic

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD
(Continued)

JACKMAN & LANG
Insurance of All Kinds
2 So. Main St., Concord, N. H.

At Chamberlin's Market
Turkeys 29c lb. Chickens 25c lb. Fowl 22c lb. Ducklings 25c lb. Oranges by the pk. 50c. 7 lb. Bananas 25c. Mushrooms 25c lb. Rhubarb 1c lb. Good Steak 15c lb. Butter 22c lb. We make all our own pastry. Try our Bread—it is wonderful. We sell Jenney Gasoline at 2c discount. *Free delivery.* Telephone 2355. Give us a try. We have the best of everything.

Repairing—Greasing
Crank Case Service
Motor Reconditioning a Specialty
Saltmarsh's Garage
192 NO. MAIN ST., CONCORD, N. H.

CONSTANT COMFORT
and
Enna Jettick Shoes
Tonkin & Fraser, 63 N. Main St.

Empire Apparel Shop
Ladies' Outer Apparel
Millinery, Lingerie, Hosiery
98 N. MAIN STREET TEL. 525

The FRIENDLY SHOP
Attractive Summer Hats in Sport or Dressy Models, $1.95 to $5.00
KNOX Hats in Felt and Straw
69 NORTH STATE STREET Phone 1816

SWIM SUITS
Smartly Designed for the American Mermaid
HARRY G. EMMONS

Gordon's Fish Market
Now in Season
SWORDFISH
HALIBUT
EASTERN SALMON
MACKEREL
12 Pleasant Street Tel. 594

Dexter Optical Co., Inc.
OPTOMETRISTS
Prompt and Efficient Service
49 NORTH MAIN STREET Tel. 421

DOVER

Have Your Clothes Cleaned and Pressed at
Tel. 403
American DYE HOUSE DYERS-CLEANSERS DOVER, N.H.

WALK-OVER SHOES
for Men and Women
VITALITY SHOES
for Women, $6 and $7
H. E. Hughes, Morrill Bldg.

Permanent Waving Special Prices $5, $7, $8
Lynch's Bobbing Shop and Beauty Parlor
HAIR CUTTING
PERMANENT WAVING
450 Central Avenue

Westinghouse Refrigerator
Maytag Washers
J. P. KEENAN
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR
350 CENTRAL AVENUE

WEBB'S MAYONNAISE
and SANDWICH SPREAD
10c—18c—35c
WEBB'S GROCERY
158 WASHINGTON STREET, DOVER, N. H.

The Place to Buy Your Summer Shoes
MORRILL BLDG.
H. E. HUGHES
Visit us at
OUR NEW LOCATION, MORRILL BLDG.

Daeris Tea Room
Restaurant and Candy Shop
Try Our NEW SODA FOUNTAIN

Washington Fruit Store
and
Ice Cream Parlor
Charles Kagilliery, *Prop.*
Soda Fountain, Candy, Nuts and Popcorn

GRADUATION SUGGESTIONS
GRUEN AND BULOVA
WRIST WATCHES
We Have a New Line of DIAMOND RINGS
E. R. McClintock
424 Central Ave.

LACONIA

SUMMER FURNITURE
Is More Beautiful Than Ever This Year—Prices Are Much Lower, Too. We are the local agents for the country's finest lines of summer furniture such as: HERLINLEASE FOLDING FURNITURE
LOUGEE-ROBINSON
MASONIC TEMPLE LACONIA, N. H.

DOYLE & SMITH
3 MAIN STREET Tel. 317
GORDON HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR

O'SHEA'S
LACONIA N.H.
DEPARTMENT STORE

F. S. ROBERTS
Established 1895
TELEPHONE 287
Beef, Pork, Veal, Lamb, Poultry Vegetables, Fresh and Pickled Fish
Tel. 646-M

Carrier's DRY CLEANERS
DRY CLEANING, PRESSING, REPAIRING, DYEING FUR STORAGE
601 Main St., Laconia, New Hampshire

Charles F. Waterman
JEWELER
BEADS—PENDANTS—RINGS
PINS AND BRACELETS
610 MAIN STREET LACONIA, N. H.

J. P. PITMAN & CO.
Bay State Paints
VARNISHES, LACQUERS, BRUSHES
Complete line of Hardware
Fish and Game Licenses Issued
513 MAIN STREET Tel. 330

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
288 CONANT STREET Telephone: 6604

A. A. Mooney Furniture Co.
223 FRANKLIN ST.
We invite you to visit our store and inspect our large display of Household Furnishings
You will be delighted with our assortments and prices.

LINDAHL, Inc.
946 ELM ST., MANCHESTER, N. H.

LEAVITT'S
THE LEAVITT CO.
Our Big June Drive Is On!
$200,000 worth of fresh new merchandise for you and your family, your home, your summer cottage—all at rock-bottom prices. No advance in prices at Leavitt's.

JUNE—the month of brides and permanent waves. Extending our special low price opportunity $3.50.
Beauty Salon-Balcony
TEL. 1234
JAMES W. HILL CO.
Est. 1890 Tel. 2130

For the best meats and groceries try
R. HECKER & CO.
OUR MOTTO: QUALITY AND SERVICE
191 DOUGLAS STREET

Change Now to
Gulf GULFPRIDE Oil
One crankcase filling will convince you.
MR. STEWART, Prop.
Elm and West Brook Sts.

ALMA'S TEA ROOM
DANIEL WEBSTER HIGHWAY
JUST NORTH OF MANCHESTER
We have a complete new menu each day.
Excellent Home Cooked Food at Moderate Prices

FOR NEW *and* ARTISTIC FRAMING
We Develop Your Pictures
A. H. WOODMAN CO.
93-95 MANCHESTER STREET

MANCHESTER STEAM LAUNDRY
804-832 CANAL STREET PHONE 1373

M. P. Haley & Co.
1045 ELM STREET
We are ready to serve you in ladies' dresses, coats and suits. Always the newest styles, moderately priced. Sizes ranging from Misses 14 to 20 to Ladies' 36 to 50.

Pianos Radios
Musical Mdse. Music
Piano Tuning Radio Service
Piper-McIntire Co.
Tel. 208
888 ELM STREET

Karl W. Polson
Kalsomining, Paperhanging and Painting Reasonably and Neatly Done
34 MASSABESIC ST.
Tel. Office 3146 Res. 4819-W

Change Now to Summer
ALEMITE LUBRICANT
Transmission and Differential Complete Flushing Service
Lubricating and Motor Drainage Co.
55 WEBSTER ST. Tel. 4989W

M. E. SARGENT
Plumbing and Heating
This is an excellent time to have new bathroom sets or All Steel Radiator Furniture
446 HALL STREET Phone 3726W

Ida Patzke Beauty Parlor
Realistic Permanent Waves $6
EXPERT HAIRCUTTING
MANICURING
21 DUBUQUE STREET Phone 566-R

Green Acre Farm Dairy
Pasteurized and Raw Milk. Home Made Ice Cream Cake, Pies and Cookies.
268 S. MAMMOTH ROAD
Phone 3294

W. A. BURGESS
Real Estate
Insurance
AMOSKEAG BANK BUILDING TEL. 168

Our Spring Sale Closes June 15th
Manchester Coke
Save Money by Ordering Now
MANCHESTER GAS CO.

C. A. Trefethern, Inc.
JEWELERS
FIFTY-THREE YEARS IN BUSINESS
MOVED TO 16 CONCORD STREET
High Grade Jewelry for Sale and Ready to Give You First Class Repairs

G. S. St. Lawrence and Son
Electrical Contractor
All types of wiring done and supplies furnished. Calls for service satisfactorily and economically done.
835 UNION STREET Telephone 7885

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

J. HODGE COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS OF
BUILDERS' FINISH
Office and Factory: 485 Elm Street
Manchester, New Hampshire

RHODE ISLAND

BARRINGTON

100% Certified Lubrication
New Mobilgas — Mobiloil
Tires—Tubes—Accessories
L. P. BOSWORTH
BARRINGTON, R. I.

NEWPORT

D. J. Sullivan Company
Coal, Coke, Wood
Fuel Oils
Telephone 575
515 THAMES STREET
William E. Sullivan
Arthur L. Sullivan

RENT
A Home in Newport
Newport Realty Trust Corp.
110 BELLEVUE AVENUE Phone 1113

BEE HIVE
HESS & COMPANY
Founded 1862
We would welcome readers of The Christian Science Monitor as charge account customers
Tel. 714 159 THAMES STREET

The Marlborough Market
Incorporated
SWIFT'S Golden West Oil and Peanut Butter
POSTUM RINSO
90 THAMES ST. Tel. 77

anton's
Newport's Finest Beauty Salon
222 BELLEVUE AVENUE

BOSTON STORE
The King-McLeod Co.
Newport's Dry Goods Store
Phone 2300 Estab. 1877

The C. Tisdall Co.
Distributors of
FINE MEATS, GROCERIES, FRUITS and VEGETABLES
130 BROADWAY Tels. 377-378-379

C. P. WILLIAMS
GROCER
I also carry Heinz, Monarch and Hatchet Brand Products
Telephone 11 26 BROADWAY

T. J. BIESEL
JEWELER
176 THAMES ST
NEWPORT, R.I.

OSCAR SCHULTZ
Artistic Floral Decorations and Landscape Gardening
18 Broadway Newport, R. I.
Telephone 1115-W

METROPOLITAN
Cleansing—Dyeing—Laundry
414-16-18 THAMES STREET
Telephone 4100

FRASCH
CONFECTIONERY STORE
(Established in 1865)
Homemade Cakes and Pastries
Candies, Ice Cream
170 THAMES STREET Tel. 886

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

When in Brattleboro Make the
BROOKS HOUSE GARAGE
YOUR HEADQUARTERS
STORAGE, SERVICE, WASHING
Day or Night
MANLEY BROS. CO., Inc.

Fitch Plumbing and Heating Co.
GIBSON ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
PHILCAS which bring city conveniences to the country home.
BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT 93 Main St.

Barrows Coal Co. Inc.
High-Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 852 BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT

Visit the **China Store**
for Specialties in China and Glassware
A. F. ROBERTS
116 MAIN STREET, BRATTLEBORO, VT.

Visit Hill Home Inn
Putney Road
For Good Home Cooking
LUNCHEONS, TEAS, DINNERS
PARTIES A SPECIALTY
A. L. Hamilton, *Prop.*

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS
(Continued)

A Jump in the Surf
You will be smartly turned out if your
SWIM SUIT
comes from
THE BROADWAY

FALCONER'S
Visit Our Toilet Goods Department
All High Grade Products

NORFOLK

G. L. WILLIS, Prop. J. W. WILLIS, Mgr
PHONE 41478
Cleaners and Dyers **Willis'** All work called for and delivered
Suits and Overcoats 75 Cents
Dresses $1.00
313 WEST OLNEY ROAD, NORFOLK, VA.

Compco DYE WORKS
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning—Pressing—Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

Store Phone 24548
GREENHOUSE STORE
24TH and COLONIAL AVENUE
Wm. J. Newton Inc.
FLORIST Phone 22786
307 GRANBY STREET

RICHMOND

Perry-Park Co.
GRACE at SIXTH, RICHMOND
"A Good Store to Buy Good Clothes"
—for Men
—for Boys
—for Women
Women's Millinery, Shoes and Ready-to-Wear Garments
On Third Floor

JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E. BROAD ST.
MEN'S
KUPPENHEIMER
CLOTHES
WOMEN'S
SPORTS APPAREL

RUGS— CLEANED and STORED
VAULTS for FURS and SILVER
W. FRED. RICHARDSON
Security Storage Company
INCORPORATED
3-3573

S. H. Cottrell & Son
FUEL OIL
COAL, COKE, WOOD
1103 W. MARSHALL Dial-59133

EWARTS CAFETERIA
112 N. FIFTH Dial 3-4356
ALSO 522 13TH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Excellent Food at Moderate Prices

Eclipse Laundry
1519 W. MAIN
Dial 5-4387—5-4388

DIAL 4-8661 Willard Batteries
WEILER SERVICE STATION
Incorporated
GOODYEAR TIRES
AMOCO GASOLINE
Allen Ave. and Broad St., Richmond

ROANOKE

Hancock-Clay-MacBain's
"Roanoke's Shopping Center"
Quality—at prices you want to pay

Have you tried the new
Peacock-Salem Laundry & Cleaners, Inc.
Complete Family Laundry Service and Superior Dry Cleaning
Phone 1411

COLONIAL-AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA
Capital and Surplus $1,500,000.00

CALDWELL SITES CO.
Everything in Stationery for the Home and Office
Electric Refrigerators and Radios

WEST VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S
By-The-Sea-Shop
Now Open
You'll Find Quality and Value at
PENDER STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under "Norfolk" next Monday

CHARLESTON

Don't Say Bread Say
HOLSUM
There's A Difference in Bread
THE ASHLEY BREAD COMPANY

CLARKSBURG

PARSONS SOUDERS CO.
One of West Virginia's Great Stores
JUNE—the Month of Roses and Brides and Silver
Just added, the famous GORHAM SILVERWARE to our fine stocks.

EMPIRE LAUNDRY
CLEANERS DYERS RUG CLEANERS
CO.
Phones 600-601-602
TOWEL COAT APRON SERVICE

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

We Welcome Your Inspection of Our MODERNIZED STORE
Everything in Hardware and Kindred Lines
EMMONS-HAWKINS HARDWARE CO.
1028-32 3RD AVENUE Dial 9151

Bradshaw - Diehl - Romer Co.
HUNTINGTON'S MODERN DEPT. STORE

SHANK'S OIL CO.
Grateful for patronage, delivers free when in distress and out of gas.
We carry Kelly-Springfield Tires.
Phone 23394

Mootz
Jumbo Bread
Wrapped in Gingham Wrapper

WHEELING

HOME PEARL LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING
Careful Attention Prompt Service and Each Article Sterilized
1219 EOFF STREET Phones 540, 4250

Local Classified
United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET

BEAUTIFUL 5-room apartment, tile kitchen and bath, shower, garage; reduced rental; excellent location. Apply 47 Evans St., Watertown, Mass.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS., 43 Otis St.—Five large sunny rooms overlooking gardens, large screened porch, freshly decorated, well heated, tile bath, shower, new gas stove; very quiet neighborhood; one block from Christian Science church; superb transportation; reasonable. Phone Newton North 5580.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BROOKLINE, MASS., Beacon Street—One extra large room, piano, kitchenette, electric refrigeration, tile bath with shower; $10 weekly includes everything. To September 1 or longer. Call evenings Aspinwall 1579.

N. Y. C.—Homelike, one large room, bath, real kitchen, Frigidaire, radio, at less than cost unfurnished. Butterfield 8-9228.

BOARD for CHILDREN WANTED

BOARD for 2 girls, 5 and 6, wanted: Christian Scientists preferred; in Greater Boston. Box R-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COUNTRY BOARD

HUDSON RIVER VALLEY—Private family can accommodate a few summer guests; lovely, quiet, situation; modern conveniences; excellent food; swimming vicinity; rates $12-$15. TRUNO FARM, Tivoli, N. Y.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Studio Cottage Nestling in the Hills
Large living room, big open fireplace, 2 bedrooms, bathroom, hot water, charmingly furnished; beds built for sleep; wonderful view; lake near; delicious food; season or month; $20 a week per person with board. MRS. A. HOMER, Lyme, N. H.

POCONO MOUNTAINS—Large farm; beautiful spots for quiet study in woodland or by shady brook; delicious food, comfortable home, attractively furnished. $14 to $18 a week. MRS. C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa. Booklet.

FOOD PRODUCTS

CORAL CHEESE
Delicious blended cheese (Roquefort flavor) for stuffed celery, salads or after dinner; freshly made to order; 50 cents 4-portion container; mail orders filled. S. and D. CO., 118 Chapel St., New Haven, Conn.

FURNITURE

FURNITURE in good taste for every room from fine homes; very cheap; new SIMMONS mattresses, studio beds. LLOYD'S AUCTION ROOMS, 239 East 60th St., New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BROOKLINE, MASS.—A friendly home in private family; quiet, desirable rooms, excellent food; care if desired. Aspinwall 8243.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF CHANGE OF CORPORATE NAME
The undersigned officers of Central Congregational Society of Jamaica Plain in West Roxbury, a corporation organized under the laws of Massachusetts, located in Boston, county of Suffolk, hereby give notice that said corporation by an affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the members entitled to vote at a meeting called for the purpose and by articles of amendment duly executed according to law by the proper officers of said corporation, duly approved by the Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation and deposited in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of chapter 155 of the General Laws, Tercentenary Edition, voted to change its name and adopt the name of Central Congregational Church of Jamaica Plain.
WALTER B. RUSSELL, Moderator.
FRANK W. RAMSEYER, Treasurer.
WILLIAM F. RICE.
WALTER F. W. TABER.
WALTER J. KLINE.
HORACE E. DUNKLE.
LOUIS C. GROSSMANN.
LENA M. STADTMILLER.
Majority of Prudential Committee.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving NOBLE R. STEVES, 194 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass Tel Talbot 2400

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office 2 or more afternoons; reasonable. 11 West 42nd St., Suite 1950. Chickering 4-6358.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

JAMES HARRISON BOWEN
Technical Expert Small Payments
Empire State Bldg., New York City

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—20 minutes from Washington, D. C., near Alexandria, Va., 7-room house, 4 bedrooms, hot water heat, tiled bath, fireplace, basement, electric stove, refrigerator, back porch, pantry; beautiful location on hill; 3½ acres land; price $7400, $2000 cash. R. E. KEYES, R. F. D. 3, Alexandria, Va. Phone Alex. 25F22.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 100 Gainsboro St., Suite 3—Desirable light room (2 windows); centrally located near church; clean, comfortably furnished. Com. 8687.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave., near The Mother Church and Mass. Station—Single and double room; permanent or transient.

BOSTON, 362 Comm. Ave., Apt. 5—Light, airy rooms for permanent or transient guests, elevator service. Tel. Com. 4178.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Large furnished room adjoining bath; private house; suitable gentleman or business couple. Nightingale 4-2272.

MANCHESTER, N. H., 1480 Elm St.—Attractive rooms, reasonably priced, with or without board; transients; near Christian Science church.

TO LET—Eastport Maine, 2 rooms for summer months, quiet home, Christian Scientists preferred; women only. HARRIET L. PAINE, 25 Middle Street.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1757 Euclid, near 18th and Col. Road—Desirable rooms, double or single; all modern improvements; homelike, reasonable

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1017 and 1101 16th St. N. W.—Single and double rooms, some private baths, home cooked meals served temptingly.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

AVAILABLE immediately: background sales, sales promotion, advertising, direct mail, sales correspondence; age 33, married. Write Box G-11, Suite 2340, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

RELIABLE man, 12 years cashier of large corporation, some selling and banking experience; excellent references. Box R-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COLLEGE girl desires summer position waitress or housework; experienced, reliable; good references; willing to leave town. Address IDA TRACY, 120 Hemenway St., Boston, Com. 7733.

SUMMER HOMES

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.—Near water, modern summer house for large family; safe sailing; reduced rental. MRS. F. B. MADISON.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

GOVERNESS-TUTOR—Swiss French, experienced, wishes position of responsibility; children 1 to 10; summer or permanent; other languages. Write Box R-20, Suite 2340, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

General Classified

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ADVERTISING MAN—Outdoor, newspaper, radio background, sales management or radio program direction; ten years theatrical experience, musical and dramatic. Box W-10, 1728 Railway Exchange Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

A PROFESSIONAL musician of extensive training and experience desires to locate in a community to act as supervisor of instrumental music, to train bands and orchestras. For complete details write L. A. BELLINGER, 120 Delware Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS and demonstrators wanted for new home and hotel convenience. Product: "in-a-tub" shower—many advantages over old fashioned overhead shower. Low cost—no installation charge. Ideal spare time money-maker for housewives selling in neighborhood. Commission. SEVON CO., Wesley Temple Bldg., Mpls.

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

ADVERTISING SERVICE

YOUNG advertising man, 11 years English and continental experience, offers services to agency, manufacturer or newspaper, in England or abroad; please write at once. Box M-2347, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS WANTED in big shops or stores throughout the British Isles to sell hand-coloured Cornish pottery; necklaces, brooches, etc. Full particulars from THE PENTEWAN HANDICRAFT STUDIO, Pentewan, Cornwall.

AGENCIES

Specialists in ENGLISH REPRESENTATION for Business Houses throughout the World.
MELLOR, MILLER & CO.
10 WOODSTOCK STREET, LONDON, W. 1

ANTIQUES

ANTIQUES
Furniture, China, Pictures, etc., etc. Valuations for all purposes. ROBINSON & WILLIAMS, 11 Lower Grosvenor Place, London, S. W. 1. T. N. Vic. 4802.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

HAND BLOCKED PRINTED LINENS, designed and printed by MRS. M. LANCE WEBB, Box M. 2344, 2 Adelphi Ter., London, W. C. 2.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BLACKHEATH, Facing Park — Character house modernized, fitted basins, excellent cuisine. Pleasant garden; 15 minutes Charing Cross. 34 Crooms Hill, S. E. 10. Phone Greenwich 1246.

HOW TO LIVE
Illustrated Book on application to LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS, Sloane 8742
49, Beauchamp Place, S. W. 3, near Harrods

LONDON, near Earls Court Station, 4 Bramham Gardens, S. W. 5—Attractive guest house, excellent cooking, every comfort, constant hot water and gas fires in bedrooms; moderate terms. Tel. Flaxman 5665.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Holiday board and other accommodation under experienced care offered for all animals. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road, Peckham, S. E. 15. New Cross 0496.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

THE CHILDREN'S HOME
welcomes infants and tinies; experienced nurses, every care; large garden; moderate terms. MATRON, 92 Wimbledon Hill, S. W. 19. Tel. Wimbledon 3178.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

LONDON—Kensington (Church Street) £700. Fine 6 floor apartment house containing 20 rooms, 5 baths, 5 W.C's. Lease 12½ years at £200; magnificent opportunity; now yielding £953 p. a.; owner must relinquish. Phone appointment Bayswater 3834 or write Box M-2332, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

CARS FOR HIRE

DAY AND NIGHT
PRIVATE CAR HIRE SERVICE
Tariffs on Request. Tel. PUTNEY 4001

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

LONDON For rest and study with experienced care; near London churches The MISSES ARMSTRONG & BRANFORD, 119 Lansdowne Road, W. 11. Park 3140.

COOKERY LESSONS

LEARN IT IN 5 DAYS
Huron method. BASIC RECIPES—Box M-1755, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

CORSETIERES

ARTISTE EN CORSETS
To look slim and well dressed wear a corset or belt made to measure by
MME. B. FESTA
65 George St., Portman Sq., London, W. 1
Tel. Welbeck 6439
Agent for Kickernick under-garments

DRESSMAKING

FRENCH DRESSMAKER and MILLINER makes up Ladies' own materials. Moderate charges. MLLE. COLLO, 18 Earls Court Gardens, London, S. W. 5. (Opposite Earls Court Station.) Frobisher 3380.

INVISIBLE MENDING—Model gowns copied; blouses; lingerie; London work appreciated; recommendations. MRS. de LABERTAUCHE, 73 St. Albans Rd., Watford.

TUITION given mornings and afternoons, also paper patterns cut for home dressmaking. MISS MURPHIE, 8 Cambridge Gardens, Ladbroke Grove, London, W. 10.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

The Service Bureau
Employment Agency
DOMESTIC STAFF SECRETARIES GOVERNESSES NURSES
96 Fulham Road, London, S. W. 3
Ken. 3836

THE WAKEMAN EMPLOYMENT AGENCY (Mrs. Wallis), 48 Marsham St., Westminster, S. W. 1. Open Wednesdays and Fridays. Victoria 5613. Domestic servants, housekeepers, companions, etc., available.

FARM PRODUCE

A. ALBOROUGH SMITH and R. B. REED of the Priory Poultry Farm, Horkesley, Colchester, deliver eggs and poultry each week to householders in London (north of the Thames) and will be pleased to be of service.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON—Furnished flat July for 2 or 3 months; 2 bedrooms, drawing room, constant hot water, all conveniences, daily help available, charming gardens; 4 guineas weekly. 14 Wilson House, Larkhall Estate, S. W. 8.

LONDON, HAMPSTEAD, Near Tube—Sunny upper flat, furnished, sitting room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom, £2.5.0 per week including electric light. 92 King Henry's Rd., N. W. 3.

FLATS WANTED

FLAT or maisonette October, 4 or 5 rooms, kitchenette and bath, self-contained; £150. London, S. W. 1 or 3. Box M-2343, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOSTER CIRCULAR KNITTER, 2 dials, perfect condition; cost £20, take £6. MISS ADAMS BROWN, 92, Marina, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

The Pentewan Handicraft Studio
PENTEWAN, CORNWALL
Hand-coloured Cornish Pottery specially painted to fit in with any colour scheme. Also Cornish China Clay Handicraft. Necklaces, Brooches, Bridge Pencils, etc.

HOUSES FOR SALE

LETCHWORTH GARDEN CITY—Semi-detached double-fronted leasehold house, 2 reception, 3 bedrooms, usual offices, large garden, garage. Box M-2356, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—OAK-BEAMED CORNER COTTAGE, labour-saving, non-basement; 2 minutes from Park; 4-5 bedrooms; freehold; £2800 quick sale. R., 2 De Vere Cottages, Kensington, W. 8. Phone Western 2931.

NORTHWOOD, MIDDLESEX (in Gatehill Road)—An excellently built labour-saving new detached house in high position with good views, cavity walls, 4 bedrooms (3 fitted with basins, hot and cold) and large box room, bathroom, 3 w. c.'s, large close room, 2 good reception rooms, kitchen, scullery, etc., radiators, polished Jarrah blocks laid on ground floor; excellent garage and good garden; surveyor's and architect's inspection welcome (near Merchant Taylors School); price £2000, freehold (extra ground obtainable) open daily, including week-ends. Builder and Owner, J. POWLER, Cecil Park, Pinner. Tel. 462.

HOUSES TO LET

CAMBER, 4 Minutes Sea—Cottage to let furnished, 3 bedrooms, sleeping 5; from 6 gns. weekly. Apply 12 Market St., Rye. Phone Rye 253 or Cheney 297.

HIGH WYCOMBE AND AMERSHAM (between) to let furnished for some months, 5-roomed cottage, garage, stabling, central heating and telephone; 3½ gns. weekly. Write BM/HRMC, London, W. C. 1.

LONDON, CHELSEA—To let furnished, attractive modern house, every convenience, 4 sitting rooms, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms; £8.8.0 weekly, or offer. Flaxman 5909. Box M-818, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

HOUSES WANTED

TO RENT, small unfurnished cottage or house, enclosed garden, preferably within 20 miles London, 20/- weekly; if no garden, land ¼ acre suitable chicken run. Box M-436, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LAUNDRIES

FRENCH HAND LAUNDRY, ladies' and gentlemen's personal linen, general household laundry. MADAM EUGENIE, 24 Palmer St., Victoria St., London, S. W. 1. Phone Victoria 7760.

IF you are needing a laundry, please telephone Putney 0127. We collect from all parts of London. Our prices are reasonable and our work good. THE CROWN LAUNDRY, Rigault Rd., London, S. W.

ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY (Acorn 1794) 53 Packington Rd., South Acton, London, W. 3. We collect from all parts of London

OFFICES TO LET

LONDON
BAKER STREET, PORTMAN SQUARE
Two good rooms, self-contained, very light; suit surveyor; £135 inclusive. Phone Welbeck 6036.

LONDON—Hours available in practitioner's office, quiet, central. Apply MISS MacCOLL, Langham House, 308 Regent Street, W. 1; phone Langham 1238.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

ERITH, KENT, 30 minutes from London—Charming house for permanent or holiday guests, nice garden, every convenience, moderate terms. Rocke House, Lesney Park.

HAMPSTEAD — Scotch lady wishes paying guests; comfortable, well-furnished home; garden; 5 minutes tubes, buses; near Swiss Cottage. 7 Belsize Square. Phone Primrose 1351.

LONDON, 17 Craven Hill Gardens, Lancaster Gate, W. 2—Quiet, homelike guest house, easy access West End; near Kensington Gardens; highly recommended. MISS HATHAWAY.

LONDON, N. W.—Comfortable, well ordered home offered to gentlewoman in private house, 15 minutes Oxford Street; terms moderate. Apply Box M-749, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, PUTNEY HILL—Paying guests received; charming bed-sitting rooms, every comfort, constant hot water, gas fires; lovely garden. MRS. BRADFORD, 11 Cambalt Road, Putney Hill, S. W. 15. Tel. PUTNEY 3906.

COMPANION HOUSEKEEPER, thoroughly domesticated, also good business experience; references. Address c/o 10 Pine Grove, Maidstone, Kent.

MANAGERESS desires re-engagement London or suburbs; understands catering; 6 years present post; good class hotel; disengaged end August. Box M-2357, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

NURSE-COMPANION or housekeeper, experienced. MRS. TIPPING, 39 Prior Avenue, Sutton, Surrey.

SHORTHAND TYPIST requires position, with Christian Scientist preferred; wide experience; central London; 70/- per week. Box M-2354, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

POTTERY

LONDON, VACATION COURSES IN POTTERY will be held during August by DORA LUNN A. R. C. A. Design (Author of "POTTERY-in-the-Making") apply Mrs. Hedges, 7 Staveley Road, Chiswick, W. 4.

ROOMS TO LET

AT 8 MANSON PLACE, Queen's Gate, London, charming bed-sitting rooms, modern conveniences from 25/-, meals as desired. Ken. 3513.

LONDON, HYDE PARK—Comfortable bed-sitting rooms and breakfast, electric light, gas fires with ring, geyser bath, telephone; terms double £2.10.0; single from 37/6. 91 Orsett Terrace, W. 2. Tel. Paddington 8097.

LONDON, EARLS COURT, 3 Minutes Station—Divan rooms, gas fires and rings, electric light, telephone, constant hot water; meals optional. HAYNES, 28 West Cromwell Rd.

LONDON — Charming furnished bed-sitting room in lady's home, 1 guinea per week; light, bath, breakfast included; handy buses. 156 Castlenau, S. W. 13; Riverside 5813.

LONDON, W. 11—Furnished rooms with board from 28/- or room and breakfast from 18/-, baths included, gas fires; near Christian Science church. 8 Powis Gardens.

LONDON, S. W. 5—Furnished bed-sitting room from July for 3 months or less; 3 gns. weekly including all meals. Box M-2355, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Attractively furnished bed-sitting rooms, divan, gas fires, geyser bath, telephone; ladies; from 15/- weekly. 113a Westbourne Grove, W. 2. Bayswater 2902.

LONDON—Comfortable furnished bed-sitting rooms (single and double); terms moderate; meals optional. Apply 78 Warwick Gardens, Kensington, W. 14.

LONDON, N. W. 2—Comfortable home, partial board, moderate terms, especially 2 sharing room. 13 Homestead Park, Dollis Hill Lane.

LONDON, S. W. 15—Furnished divan rooms, newly decorated, every convenience; suitable for ladies; meals optional. 11 Montserrat Rd., Putney.

SERVICE FLATS

LONDON, MAYFAIR—Bed-sitting rooms with service, hot and cold water, telephone (all rooms); from 2 gns. 13 Half Moon St., W. 1.

SERVICE SUITES

LONDON—Comfort and charm; service suites, furnished and unfurnished; restful rooms for visitors. 30 Orsett Terrace, W. 2. Pad. 3359.

STAMPS FOR SALE

FOREIGN STAMPS
Ask for approval sheets. H. WATKINS, 60 Leicester Rd., East Finchley, London, N. 2.

TAILORS

AT SAVILE ROW
We build you a hand-made suit for 8 Gns. Pay us a visit. We are sure you will find it an economy to buy the VERY BEST CLOTHES from us at reasonable prices
ENTICKNAPP & GRIMES
21A SAVILE ROW, LONDON W. 3
Regent 2467

TEACHERS

MRS. BARTHOLOMEW'S SECRETARIAL TRAINING for Educated Girls
SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING, ACCOUNTANCY, ETC SIX MONTHS COURSE Very Moderate Fees Stationery and Textbooks free Positions Found Individual Tuition 113a, Westbourne Grove, London W. 2 Bayswater: 2902

VIOLIN and viola lessons; concert and orchestral work. MISS WINIFRED AMOS, A.R.A.M., 25 Chatsworth Rd., Croydon.

TEA ROOMS

VISIT "PAN," the new Tea Room, 77 Church St., Kensington, where you will find good food served in quiet, cool, artistic surroundings; SPECIAL 1/- luncheS.

TENNIS LESSONS

IRENE BUTTERWORTH Experienced coach gives lessons on hard courts in London and district. 42 Stratford Road, London, W 8 Western 4157.

TUITION

EXPERIENCED TUTOR, matriculation and common entrance, English for foreigners MRS. NEWTON (Cambridge Teacher's Diploma), 13 Hollywood Rd., London, S.W.10. Flaxman 7169

TUTORS

SUCCESSFUL COACHING — Modern languages and Latin a speciality. GERCKE, 56a The Grove, Wandsworth, London, S.W.18. Battersea 3006.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS New and second-hand bought sold exchanged hired repaired all supplies and accessories, duplicators and supplies CURZON & CO 191 Hammersmith Road W 6. Riverside 5467

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRS

12 SKILLED MEN at your service for watch and clock repairs. CHANCER'S, 209 High Road, W. 4. Chiswick 4077.

Local Classified Advertising
Other Than United States and Canada

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

WAY & WALLER
FLATS AND HOUSES
SHOPS AND OFFICES
PROPERTY INVESTMENTS
Hotels and Guest Houses
Rest

LONDON

LONDON (Continued)

EXCLUSIVE SHOES
by the pioneer of Heel-to-Ball fitting
Charles H. Baber Ltd
302-308
REGENT STREET, W. 1
Just by Queen's Hall

LESLEY, LAY & LESLEY TAILORS
BREECHES MAKERS
23, BUCKLERSBURY, E.C.4
(3 doors from Mansion House)
CENTRAL 8030 FINSBURY AVENUE

T. H. CANTELL
MERCHANT TAILOR
117 CHEAPSIDE, E. C. 2
(Nearly opposite Bow Church)
Telephone National 3776
"Thought, Care and Real Tailoring"

"A Bargain in Every Purchase" is the slogan adopted by
Bradley & Perrins Ltd.
who supply only the best and most reliable goods at moderate prices. General Fancy and Furnishing Drapers 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367 and 369 Harrow Road, Paddington, London, W. 9

INSURANCE
in All Its Branches
E. T. NEEDHAM & CO.
LIMITED
85 LONDON WALL, E. C. 2

F. WARREN & CO.'S
WARRANTED
COALS
Drayton House, Gordon Street, W. C. 1
(Facing Euston Station)
Phone Museum 0732-3-4

INSURANCE
OF EVERY KIND
Clients visited without obligation.
STANLEY J. PETTINGALL
INSURANCE BROKER
Telephone Silverthorn 2018-9
STATION APPROACH, CHINGFORD
or by appointment
at 1 and 2 Gracechurch St., London, E. C. 3

HELEN WEST
48/50, Buckingham Palace Rd., S. W.
Phone Vic. 1247 and 3117
Gowns, Coats and Sports Wear, all sizes stocked, and personal attention given.

THE LITTLE CAKE SHOP
HOME MADE CAKES, FRUIT and MEAT PIES. SAVOURIES.
Luncheons and Teas
30 UPPER GEORGE STREET
EDGWARE ROAD, W. 1.

Purveyors of High Class Meat
for all consumers
RIDLER & SON
179 WESTBOURNE GROVE Bayswater 0837
CULLIMORE & STOKES
51 LEDBURY ROAD Bayswater 1632
"No further than your 'phone"
Contracts Undertaken

GWYN-MOYRA
FLORIST and GARDENER
Cut Flowers, Foliage, Country Bunches, Window Boxes, Garden Work of all descriptions. Also purest cream cheese and honey stocked. Flowers sent to all boats.
148 Sloane St., S. W. 1. Phone Sloane 1910
Telegrams: Gwyn-Moyra, Sloane, London

Phone FLAxman 1701
PRINTING Strictly Private and Confidential
PITE & THYNNE
Works: Manresa Road, Chelsea
Postal Address, 278a King's Road, S. W. 3

J. COLLINS & SONS
HIGH-CLASS GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
Let us phone for your orders daily.
Prompt attention.
Motor delivery London and District daily.
69 Abingdon Road, Kensington, W. 8
Western 0921

The Diagram of the K Plus Fitting, being the Outline of Comfort.
BALDWIN SMITH
233a Regent Street 103 Cheapside
K Shoe Specialist

THOS. F. PHIPPS
Licensed Valuer
ANTIQUE FURNITURE DEALER
Moderate prices.
208 Earls Court Road, S. W. 5
Frobisher 0179

Meg Scott
Court Hairdresser Beauty Salon
Finest Quality Face Powders, Creams and Shampoos
43 DUKE ST., ST. JAMES, S. W. 1
Whitehall 6430

HAIRDRESSERS
Eugene Permanent Wavers
DAYMARD'S
(Founded 1887)
80-82 Pimlico Rd. (Nr. Sloane Square)
T. N. Sloane 1033

JANE Ltd
HATS, FROCKS, FURS, etc.
50 Curzon Street
Opposite Christian Science church
Mayfair W. 1 Tel.: Grosvenor 3634

BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
Phone Park 7211
Depots: 103 Portobello Rd., North Kens. 103 Walmer Rd., North Kensington, W. 10
159 High St. Notting Hill Gate
DYERS and CLEANERS
M. E. REPTON, Manageress

LONDON

LONDON (Continued)

FLOWERS for ALL occasions sent to ANY part of the WORLD
BROWN'S
4 VICTORIA STREET
WESTMINSTER
LONDON, S.W.1.
VICTORIA 4082

CANTILEVER
"The Shoe with a Flexible Arch"

Comfort Obtained by Correct Shoe Fitting and Natural Foot Form
Your friends are satisfied—ask them.
COVENTRY SHOE CO. Ltd.
23 COVENTRY ST., Piccadilly Circus, W. 1

Pearl Stringing
EXPERT STRINGER OF REAL AND IMITATION PEARLS AND BEADS
Specialist for Cultured and Seed Pearl-Work
Mail orders attended to and dispatched same day. Prices Moderate. Special terms for the trade.
D. GOODWIN
25 WESTON PARK, CROUCH END, N. 8
Tel. Mountview 0545

Dilleys Dairies
HIGH CLASS DAIRY PRODUCE

Special terms to Restaurants and Hotels
2 Old Queen Street
WHItehall 5535 WESTMINSTER, S. W. 1

LONDON, N.—Muswell Hill
Ladies' Hairdresser and Posticheur
JOHN W. SYMONDS and
Mrs. Charlotte Symonds,
M. I. S. Ch. Lond.
9 and 10 FIRS PARADE, N. 10. Tudor 1592
also
Maison Seymour
13 Grand Parade, N. 10
Tudor 5219
Potter & Moore Mitcham Lavender Specialities.

LONDON N.W.—Child's Hill
THE TEA CADDY
661 Finchley Road, N. W. 2
Hampstead 1824
LUNCHES, AFTERNOON AND FARM HOUSE TEAS
Open from 2:30-6:30 on Sundays and till 7:30 on weekdays. Everything home-made and only finest ingredients used.
Cream Ices.
We sell Peek Frean's Biscuits

LONDON N. W.
Golders Green
Timothy Whites
The Reliable HOUSEHOLD STORES
With Up-to-Date Lending Library
57 GOLDERS GREEN ROAD
Telephone Speedwell 1665
OUR PRICES LOWEST IN LONDON
Branches throughout the South of England

LONDON N. W.
Golders Green (Highfield)
CYLTHEA
Where it is always Spring!

Home-made cakes, jams, farm eggs. Orders for festive cakes promptly and efficiently executed. 19 Russell Parade, N. W. 11. Speed. 6892.

LONDON N. W.
Hampstead
Beautiful Fabrics for CURTAINS AND LOOSE COVERS

Admirable range of artistic materials for Curtains and Loose Covers, including many interesting new designs in a wide variety of attractive colourings.
BOWEN & MALLON
183-187 Finchley Road, N. W. 3

J. D. HOBSON LTD.
338 West End Lane, Hampstead, N.W.6
(Foot of Frognal Lane)
Builders and Decorators
Specialists in Interior Decorations
Phone Hampstead 2107

LONDON N.W.—Hampstead Garden Suburb
HAWES BROTHERS
Est. 1837
Falloden Way, N. W. 11 Speed. 3357
also Post Office. Telegrams.
HIGH-CLASS GROCER
Prompt Delivery—Goods Always Guaranteed.
We are stockists of CHIVERS' specialities, Jacob's Biscuits and Peek Frean's.

LONDON N. W.
Hendon
QUADRANT CAFE
13 Finchley Lane, Hendon Tel. 1774
LUNCHEONS and TEAS
Confectionery
Pure Cream Ices
Home-made cakes and pastries

LONDON E.—Bow
GROCERY and PROVISIONS
W. R. Walden No. 1
81 GROVE RD. E.3
ADVANCE 2161
IT WILL BE A PLEASURE TO US TO BE OF SERVICE TO YOU
Deliveries in All N. E. and E. Districts

LONDON E.—Chingford
BRIMBLES
NEWSAGENTS STATIONERS
Maps and Guides for SPRING and SUMMER
82 STATION ROAD, CHINGFORD
Tel. Silverthorn 1362

LONDON

LONDON E.—Chingford (Continued)

Potter & Moore's
MITCHAM LAVENDER
POWDER-CREAM
Bundocks Hairdressing Salons
Ladies: 6 Station Rd. Gentlemen: 59 Station Rd.
Permanent waving, Macdonald system
Phone A. J. BUNDOCK, Silverthorn 1330

P. BARTRIP & SON
Coal Merchants
Phone Silverthorn 1242
COALS
Offices: 2 King's Road, 10 Station Road (Postal) 23 Pretoria Road
CHINGFORD, E. 4

Houses for Investment
Mortgage Broker
Houses, Shops, Land for Sale
J. PETTINGALL
Station Approach Chingford
Phone Silverthorn 1899

BOWYERS
The Confectioners
116 STATION ROAD
CHINGFORD

The DECORATION of Your Home
Reliable Workmanship General Repairs
F. C. NORTHROP
3 Mallards Cottages
Horn Lane Woodford Green

LONDON E.—Leytonstone
A.H. SHARPE Ltd.
730 HIGH STREET, LEYTONSTONE
Tel. Wanstead 2092
NEEDLEWORK
WOOL and GIFT SHOP
Rug making demostration and instruction without extra charge.
Special Agents for
PATONS & BALDWINS WOOLS
Please mention The Christian Science Monitor

R.W. & J. PUDDICOMBE
ESTABLISHED 1889
SUMMER SALE
Everything reduced in price.
HIGH ROAD, LEYTONSTONE and STATION BROADWAY, WOODFORD

Art Florists
Blakebrough & Co
Noted for WEDDING BOUQUETS
Members of Florists' Telegraph Delivery Assn.
3 Church Lane Phone: Leytonstone 2122

G. J. HARDY
11 and 12 CHURCH LANE
SMART FROCKS and JUMPERS
RELIABLE UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY and GLOVES, etc.
Telephone Leytonstone 2873

LONDON E.—Woodford
Warner's Ltd
Tailors, Hosiers and School Outfitters
128 GEORGE LANE and 122 HIGH RD.
Also at
LEYTON—LOUGHTON—CHINGFORD

LONDON S. E.
Upper Norwood
Grocery and Provisions
High Class Trade
Williamson's Stores
14 WESTOW HILL
Upper Norwood
Phone Syd 2506 ..... London, S.E.19

LONDON S. E.
West Norwood
DAYS
H. DAY & SONS, Ltd.
Furniture and Removals and Storing
A Complete Service
West Norwood, S. E. 27
Phone Streatham 7620-1-2
and at Beckenham 1078
and Norbury Pollards 2364

NEWS—BOOKS
STATIONERY—TRAVEL AGENCY
GREEN'S LIBRARY
WOLFINGTON, WEST NORWOOD
Phone Streatham 2211
Booking Office for All Theatres

LONDON S. W.
Putney and District
For LEA & PERRINS Salad Cream
IRONSIDE'S STORES
High Class Grocers
59 and 59a High Street, Fulham
Tel.: Putney 0620

HORNBY & CLARKE'S
DAIRIES
Head Office: 12 The Quadrant, Richmond, and at
PUTNEY, BARNES, SHEEN, EALING, Etc.
Licensed Producers of Certified Milk

W. GLOVER & SON
Limited
Bakers, Confectioners and Caterers
Luncheon and Tearoom
278 UPPER RICHMOND RD. (Putney 0705) and at 17 HIGH ST., ROEHAMPTON

E. HAMMOND
Stationer, Bookseller, Printer
282 Upper Richmond Rd. Tel. Putney 0299
TOYS, GAMES and FANCY GOODS
PICNIC ACCESSORIES in great variety.

LONDON S. W.—Streatham
The NEW ROLLMO
for Your Lawn
5 Blades 10 Inch Cut 15 Cut Per Foot
52/6 with Grass Box
DAVID ELLEY
496 STREATHAM HIGH ROAD, S. W. 16
Phone Pollards 4929

Designers and Manufacturers of
"Crowson"
Furniture and Upholstery
REPAIRS AND RENOVATIONS
C. CROWTHER & SON Ltd.
292 Streatham High Road, London, S. W. 16

LONDON W.—Chiswick
CHISWICK 0039
Family Grocers
S. Soutar & Co.
206 High Road
CHISWICK, W. 4
Cooked Meats and Table Delicacies
Noted House for SANDWICHES, YORK HAMS, Pressed Beef and Country Pies.
H. MARRIOTT
CHISWICK PARK STATION
Acton Lane, W. 4.

LONDON

LONDON W.—Chiswick (Continued)

CHISwick 1160
ARTHUR KNAPP
Builder and Decorator
1 EASTBOURNE ROAD, W. 4

IRELAND

BELFAST
BURN BARKLEY'S COAL
The Coal That Gives the Cheeriest Welcome
5, WELLINGTON PLACE, BELFAST
Phone 7474 Phone 7475
Branch, BRIDGE STREET, COMBER
Phone 49

Irish Tweeds, Hand Made Pullovers, Scarves and Travelling Rugs. Made from the finest Irish Wool. Antique Persian Floor Rugs, Brass Pottery, Leather Goods, etc.
Particulars on request.
EASTERN and WESTERN ART
10 WELLINGTON PLACE

DUBLIN
PIM BROTHERS LTD
One of Ireland's Better Stores
Agents for
McCALL PAPER PATTERNS
ROYAL WORCESTER CORSETS
The Noted K FOOTWEAR
Good Goods—Efficiently Sold
PIM BROTHERS LTD., GEORGE'S ST.

Service and Value to Every Customer
D. Kellett, Ltd.
DRAPERS, GEORGE'S ST., DUBLIN

LUCAN DAIRY
MILK
in Sealed Bottles
CREAM, BUTTER, EGGS
ICE CREAM
PARKGATE STREET, DUBLIN
Telephone 23036

For CARPETS, CURTAINS, LINOLEUMS, HOUSEHOLD REMOVALS, CLEANING, etc.
ANDERSON STANFORD & RIDGEWAY (1929) LTD.
115 GRAFTON ST., DUBLIN Phone 22508

GRANDY
St. Stephen's Green, Dublin
Gentlemen's Outfitters
Lowest Cash Prices

IRELAND

DUBLIN (Continued)

Switzer's
IRISH LINENS and IRISH LACES
The Finest Quality Obtainable
Good Selection Moderate Prices
SWITZER & CO., Ltd., Grafton St., Dublin

LEVERETT & FRYE, Ltd.
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
Head Office—36 Grafton St., DUBLIN
Branches:
48 Highfield Road, Rathgar
24 Sandymount Green
50 Lower Drumcondra Road
Main Street, Dundrum, Co. Dublin
56 Dublin Street, Carlow
93 Clanbrassil Street, Dundalk
112 O'Connell Street, Limerick
} DUBLIN

DIXON & HEMPENSTALL
OPTICIANS
Scientific Instrument Makers
12 SUFFOLK STREET, DUBLIN

W. HOLMES & CO.
Everything for Ladies' and Children's Wear
MODERATELY PRICED
69/71 Sth. Gt. George's Street, DUBLIN

Buy What You Want
But Be Sure and Get What You Want from
Thos. Henshaw & Co. Ltd.
Household Ironmongers
CHRISTCHURCH PLACE

Two and Three-Piece Suits
Gowns, Coats and Millinery
Rush orders executed on the shortest notice. Prices strictly moderate.
DAVIS & CO.
Phone 44925 45 and 46 Grafton Street
Phone Rathmines 1059

W. J. FREE
GROCER and PURVEYOR
34 UPPER RATHMINES, DUBLIN
QUALITY—SERVICE—CIVILITY
IRISH BACON ONLY

W.G.GIBSON
Specialist in
SILKS, DRESS FABRICS and LADIES' HOSIERY
26 WICKLOW STREET

Pictures and Picture Framing
The Victor Waddington Galleries
28, SOUTH ANNE ST., DUBLIN
Phone 44563

RATHFARNHAM
MILK
HUGHES BROTHERS Ltd
HAZELBROOK DAIRY

Daily Features

Betty Bee

Lost?

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE warm sunshine had brought forth nectar-bearing flowers. There was a note of joy in the hum of Betty Bee's wings as she rose from the hive and headed away toward the fields and gardens with their wonderful stores awaiting this busy little harvester.

Her wings of tinseled gauze that seemed too delicate for practical purposes proved tireless as they carried her from blossom to blossom. Each small drop of nectar was stored carefully away.

We have known little girls—very good little girls—to go blueberrying and return home with half-filled pails. Not so with Betty Bee. The load she carried might get heavy, but she never faltered until it was completed.

Day after day, from early morning until late afternoon, Betty worked without cessation. Alone she could have made small showing. With her sisters a really surprising amount of honey was brought in daily.

And then a very strange thing happened. Betty Bee got lost!

For the Scrapbook

Thoughts From Thoreau

Read the best books first, or you may not have a chance to read them all.

A sentence should read as if its author, had he had a plow instead of a pen, could have drawn a furrow deep and straight to the end.

Let a man take time enough for the most trivial deed, though it be but the paring of his nails. The buds swell imperceptibly, without hurry or confusion, as if the short spring days were an eternity.

There is always room and occasion enough for a true book on any subject; as there is room for more light the brightest day.

Defray thy debt to the world.

He who is wise will know how to wait as well as how to make haste. All good abides with him who waits wisely. We shall sooner overtake the dawn by remaining here than by hurrying over the hills of the west.

A man's life should be consistently as fresh as a river. It should be the same channel but a new water every instant.

It is characteristic of great poems that they will yield of their sense in due proportion to the hasty and deliberate reader. To the practical they will be common sense, and to the wise, wisdom; as either the traveler may wet his lips or an army may fill its water casks at a full stream.

The finest workers in stone are not copper or steel tools, but the gentle touches of air and water working at their leisure with a liberal allowance of time.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Shall" and "will" in questions (S. R. G.)—Before getting into this question, one might well review the familiar classification of "will" as expressing determination or promise in the first person, and simple futurity or expectation in the second and third; and "shall" as expressing simple futurity or expectation in the first person, and determination or promise in the second and third.

The general rule with regard to "shall" and "will" in questions is: When the subject is in the second or third person, use the form naturally expected in the answer. (Always use "shall" with the first person in questions, unless the "will" is used merely in the repetition of a question directed to a speaker, as, "Will you come?" "Will I come? Indeed I will.")

Remember that although the subject of the question may be in the second person, the answer is to be in the first person. Therefore, "Will you be there without fail at 10 o'clock?" is asked in expectancy of the reply, "I will be there without fail at 10 o'clock." On the other hand, "Shall you be late?" assumes the answer, "I shall not be late."

Note that "shall" is proper here: "Do you think you shall be recognized at the masked ball?" "Will," however, is used in: "Do you think he will be recognized at the masked ball?" In the first the answer is to be in the first person, and the assumption is that simple futurity is in order—determination to be recognized is unlikely. In the second, however, the answer is to be in the third person, and simple futurity in that person is expressed by "will."

It is well to remember that what is said about "shall" applies to "should," and that what is said about "will" is to be followed in using "would."

Worth Knowing

TACOMA, WASH GROWS ITS OWN TELEPHONE POLES!

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The city of Tacoma, Wash., assures itself of a permanent supply of telephone poles and at the same time saves money for its taxpayers by planting cedar trees in the basin of Lake Cushman. During 1932 the city set out 30,000 of these trees, and expects to set twice as many this year with the aid of unemployed citizens.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

I SHALL try to correct errors when shown to be errors, and I shall adopt new views so fast as they shall appear to be true views.
—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Hymnal Notes

Nos. 101, 152, 228

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IT WAS the French critic Taine who sought to show how geography, in its relation to climate, society, history, has affected the arts. There might indeed seem to be some such explanation of the fact that Luther, Bach, and Handel all spent their childhood within 50 miles of the Weimar of Goethe's manhood.

Over the mountains from this ancient master-making Saxony, lies the Bohemian Joachimsthal, a place that grew up in a night, almost like an American mining town of early days, from a mere hamlet. For silver began to be mined there in 1516 and, almost at once, to it came—no one knows whence, but he must have come from Saxe-Something—the excellent musician, poet and scholar, Nicholas Herman, to teach Latin and music to the children, to play the organ, lead the choir, and to cap the preacher's best sermons with a better hymn. The silver mined here was so famous that the German word *thaler* (dollar) is taken from the name Joachimsthal ("vale"). The *thaler* may have left the *thal* behind in the race for notoriety, but at least two of the melodies in our Hymnal lead us back to this interesting town.

The melody of No. 101 is by Herman (1485?-1561), who set it to the Christmas song he wrote for the children, Lobt Gott ("praise God"). His words are said to have the naïveté of Hans Sachs, Wagner's singing cobbler, while his tune later had the interest of Bach. And Hans Hassler of No. 252 (see Note), whose tune also attracted the busy Bach, was of a Joachimsthal family.

Mendon, No. 228, is another old German tune, its source not traced. It has the melody and clear line of true folk music, and suits the prayerful mood of this hymn, by a Christian Scientist.

Yet another German melody, perhaps the oldest of this group, and regarded by many as the loveliest, is found at No. 152. It was used long ago with words that spoke love and praise for the gentle mother of the child Jesus. Es ist ein' Ros' entsprungen ("a rose has bloomed") uses the image of a rose come forth from the "stem of Jesse," and applies it to Mary as mother of the child. The song is known in some western schools and was heard recently effectively sung by grade-school children in a South Dakota school.

The song is found in the Cologne Gesangbuch of 1599, but is believed to have come down from the fifteenth or sixteenth century as a Christmas or Twelfth Night carol, used in the diocese of Trier, another place of historical interest, an interest easily traceable to its central geographic site. For this was ancient Treves, in Rhenish Prussia, that claims to be the oldest town in Germany. The town was certainly one where Cæsar came, saw, and conquered; and the place grew in importance till in the fourth century it was referred to as "Rome beyond the Alps."

Whatever the source of this tune, however, it has a sweetness and reverence hardly surpassed by anything in the Hymnal; and it is doubtful if there is a better example of nearly perfect uniting of words and music than is felt here. These words are by a Christian Scientist, and have been adapted to this fragrant melody, which the "rose" of the old associations seems still to pervade with the love and humility of the Mary to whom it was a tribute.

In Lighter Vein

Annoying

"Why was the leading lady so annoyed after the performance? She got four bouquets."

"Yes, but she had paid for five."—*Frankfurter Illustrierte, Frankfurt.*

Happy Coincidence

Mistress: "Thursday is my at home day."

New Cook: "Good. It's mine too. Perhaps we can arrange to receive together."—*Grit.*

Modern Child

"Mother, Helen is awfully lazy."

"Why, dear?"

"I said, 'Let's play house,' and she said, 'No, let's play apartment; it's less work.'"—*Boston Transcript.*

Mixed

From the bedroom of the twin boys came the mingled sound of loud weeping and hearty laughter, so father went up to investigate.

"What's the matter up here?" he inquired.

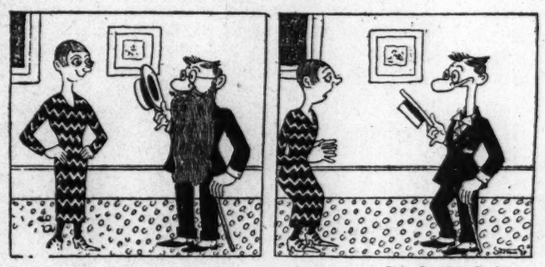
The joyous twin indicated his weeping brother.

"Nothing," he chuckled, "only nurse has given Tommy two baths, and I haven't had any."—*Oshawa Times.*

Keen Insight

"I'm sorry I couldn't keep that luncheon date with you. However, circumstances over which I have no control kept me away.

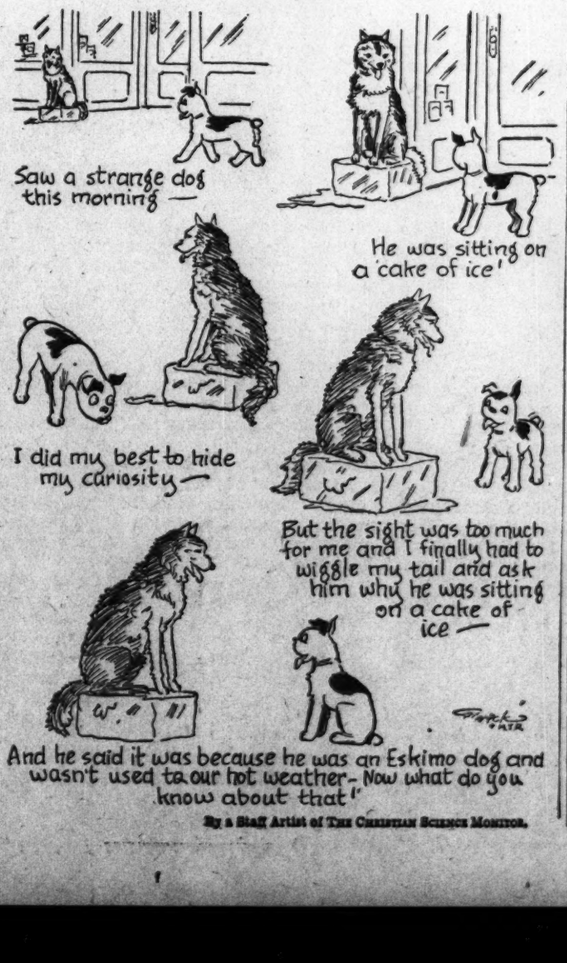
"Yes, yes. By the way, how is your wife?"



Der Lustige Sachse

She told him she couldn't understand why he wore a beard, and advised him to shave it off.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Saw a strange dog this morning
He was sitting on a cake of ice!
I did my best to hide my curiosity—
But the sight was too much for me and I finally had to wiggle my tail and ask him why he was sitting on a cake of ice—
And he said it was because he was an Eskimo dog and wasn't used to our hot weather. Now what do you know about that!

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Nest Egg

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

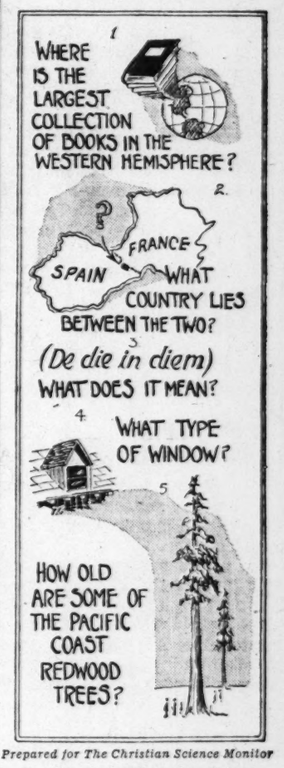
Munich, Ger.

IN A Munich street car, a wizened elderly woman carrying a heavy basket had fallen asleep. The kind, deeply lined face showed signs of a life full of hard work. She had evidently tried all day to sell her goods, and probably resting for the first time this day in the car, had fallen asleep. Her tired hands lay in her lap loosely clasped. Everybody glanced at her smilingly, and the passengers tried not to disturb her.

A young girl got up and in passing out, dropped a small coin in her basket. This kind deed found a score of echoes, for now, everybody leaving the car crept up to her and added a coin to the "nest egg" in the basket, and every one of those grown-ups looked like a mischievous child entering into the game and enjoying it immensely.

What a surprise she had when, waking up at her place of destination, she found the loving gifts in her basket.

Pict-O-Grams



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The answers will be found in a "box" among the advertisements.

Odd As It May Seem

The following table—
reveals an interesting aspect of multiplying by 9:

1 x 9 + 2 = 11
12 x 9 + 3 = 111
123 x 9 + 4 = 1111
1234 x 9 + 5 = 11111
12345 x 9 + 6 = 111111
123456 x 9 + 7 = 1111111
1234567 x 9 + 8 = 11111111
12345678 x 9 + 9 = 111111111
123456789 x 9 + 10 = 1111111111

The first—
completely air-conditioned train was put in service on the Baltimore & Ohio in 1931.

Fifty cents—
is the admission to the Chicago World's Fair Grounds; most of the exhibits are free.

Restaurants

BRUNSWICK, MAINE

Ye Olde Lantern
DAILY FROM 11:00 to 9:00
Unusually Good Things To Eat
MAIN STREET BRUNSWICK ME.
Jane Philbrick

Amusements

BOSTON
SYMPHONY HALL
TONIGHT AT 8:30
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
RHAPSODY in BLUE
SANROMA, Soloist

FINE ARTS—
THIRD WEEK
"MAEDCHEN in UNIFORM"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Which Road?

IT CANNOT be too clearly understood at this time that for the United States and other nations the call for a choice between internationalism and isolation is coming to a crisis at the World Economic Conference.

In London Mr. Cordell Hull, American Secretary of State, makes an eloquent plea for cooperation in reducing trade barriers, and American experts work out a plan to stabilize the dollar in international exchange. But President Roosevelt vetoes the currency stabilization plan lest it interfere with the effects of inflation, and sends to England Dr. Raymond Moley, Assistant Secretary of State, who has counseled primary attention to recovery inside the United States. Thus divided counsels seem to exist within the official family.

The reason for this is to be found in the existence of a vast and powerful machine for domestic recovery in the United States, which has now been completed by the Roosevelt Administration and stands ready to swing into action at a moment's notice. Depending upon the degree of success at London, this domestic machine can either work along with the program for international recovery, or it can set in motion forces wholly self-interested.

All will go well if the lifting power of the domestic machine is matched at the conference with a reasonably comparable program for lifting international prices and trade. Then internal recovery and international recovery can keep step.

However, if the conference succeeds in agreeing on nothing more than slow and hesitating measures, the situation will then be more perilous than most people at present are aware. By that time, the high-powered American domestic machine will be running in high gear. Prices in the United States will tend to rise much more rapidly than throughout the rest of the world—as farm allotments and industrial agreements bring production into line with demand.

This can mean nothing other than the maintenance of present tariffs and trade restrictions, and possibly even higher walls around the country. Otherwise, foreign raw materials and goods will flow into America to take advantage of the higher level of prices, and will bring to naught all the costly efforts to control supply. This situation would soon become untenable. American producers will not go on curtailing production so that unlimited amounts of foreign goods can profit thereby and eventually break down the plan.

There remained until recently the possibility that the Administration would continue to defend internationalism even to the point of slowing down the internal recovery program in event of only mild success at London. But statements attributed to the President now hold out little hope in this direction.

Yet few have openly faced the consequences of failure. It would be difficult in the extreme to maintain a satisfactory middle ground between isolation and international recovery. The tariff walls which must inevitably protect a successful isolationist recovery are the very instruments which act to destroy any attempt at immediate international recovery. The two policies are mutually exclusive.

Therefore, if the conference does not succeed, and the United States decides to push the domestic program, it will climb to such partial recovery as it may achieve over the shattered structure of foreign trade. There is no need to review here the essential betrayal of its own fullest interests as well as the selfishness of such a procedure. Suffice it to say that those nations which lack the political means to construct such a high-powered internal machine as the United States, and those which are geographically more dependent upon foreign trade, will suffer most. Fortunately these can have some voice in the issue.

There is but one answer. The conference should not be allowed to fail. There must be created some sort of international recovery machine which can run at a speed not too far behind the American domestic machine. For the only right sort of recovery, both machines are needed—internal and international.

Narrowing the Circle

THE coiners of the "Buy at home" slogans find themselves in danger of being taken too literally. When the trade circle starts to shrink it can get down to a pretty small compass.

In Mexico a campaign of economic nationalism has built up so successfully a preference for Mexican goods that now several states and even smaller regions are undertaking to protect their home industries by similar and more localized buy-at-home movements. Residents of Sinaloa, for instance, have virtually ceased buying shoes made in Leon, it is reported. Now the Confederation of Chambers of Commerce is preparing a campaign to show that this regionalism is uneconomic.

Nor is this ingrowing of trade prejudices peculiarly a Mexican phenomenon. In Illinois a certain group reasoned recently that if "Buy American" was a good prosperity recipe, "Buy Illinois" would be a still better one—at least for them. But even the Illinois Manufacturers' Association now opposes the plan to set up a state commission to work to this end.

It is not surprising that economic nationalism should lead to economic provincialism. It would be only logical to go still further. Why not limit trading even to the county or the neighborhood? If economic self-sufficiency is so excellent for a nation, why shouldn't it be good for an individual? Why shouldn't he dress himself in skins, dig roots for food and stop buying at all?

Different ages have had different estimates as to how wide the economic circle should be to supply the varied wants of an individual. In prehistoric times it was probably the family, later the tribe, and in the Middle Ages usually the town. With the wider travel of the Rénaissance it grew to the duchy or the city state, and with the Industrial Revolution the circle over which a people must trade to supply their scale of living had expanded to the measure of nationalism and colonial imperialism.

Today the circle within which improved transportation and communication eases the exchange of goods and amenities has expanded to include virtually the circumference of the world. Even the most self-contained nation finds many commodities necessary to its comfort which are not produced within its boundaries and others which it can buy abroad more economically than it can produce them.

In such a world can it be argued that stay-at-home dollars or pesos or pounds necessarily are most useful and stimulating? The economic provincialists would apply to shekels the lines of Longfellow,

> Home-keeping hearts are happiest,
> For those that wander they know not where
> Are full of trouble and full of care.

But the more broad-visioned and forward-looking, as exemplified at the current World Conference, would rather quote Shakespeare to their drachmas, saying with him,

> Home-keeping youth have ever homely wits

and so would "entreat their company to see the wonders of the world abroad."

Poor Politics

THE general satisfaction of Americans with the successful conclusion of Congress must be tempered by the amazing final-session performance of the Senate Republicans in lining up on a party basis to thwart the President in the matter of veterans' compensation.

This was partisanship at its worst. Apparently the senators who went wrong in a solid block of thirty-one Republican votes thought they saw an opportunity to throw a monkey wrench into the Democratic steam-roller and embarrass the President. Possibly they also hoped to curry favor with the veteran vote. Neither motive is exactly laudable.

Moreover, to take a party stand on such an issue was both bad politics and bad patriotism. The country as a whole was very much behind the President in his effort to combat attempts to put back on the pension rolls the names of men whose disability cannot be traced to wartime service. For every veteran's vote the Republicans might win by their action they stood to lose ten votes of citizens who saw that the President was defending the nation as a whole against the political demands of a minority.

It may be true that revolting Democratic senators were brought back into line not by arguments of patriotism but only by Administration threats to disregard their recommendations for appointments. There can be no doubt that this patronage club has been most effectively used recently. But that does not excuse the Republican senators. For what they did was not only inept; it was inconsistent.

Many of them in the past have steadily resisted unjustified demands of the veterans' lobby. They had voted against the bonus and against the Disability Allowance Act. To reverse themselves at this time in an effort to gain a petty partisan advantage was a help neither to their party nor to the country. It is to be hoped that before Congress meets again Republican senators will have gained a better concept of the rôle of an opposition.

Make-Believe With Japan

IT WAS inevitable that Japan's reply to President Roosevelt's dramatic appeal on May 16 for a universal nonaggression pact would be noncommittal. The President asked for a pledge that alien soil should be respected. He included Japan in the communication in spite of the fact that Japanese troops were at that moment treading far and wide on China. If Japan had promised support of the Roosevelt plan, its support would have been a triumph for make-believe.

In such an event, however, Japan would simply have been participating in a huger game of make-believe which the world of diplomacy seems to be playing. It is time that the record in this respect was put straight. Six months ago world statesmen, in solemn session at Geneva, adjudged the Kingdom of the Mikado an aggressor. So, at any rate, world opinion understood from the proceedings.

Then—silence, or practically silence.

A committee seems to be still sitting to "execute" the verdict. But statesmen throughout the world are hobnobbing with Japan as if nothing untoward had occurred. Coupled with Japan's studied indifference, amounting to contempt, the reinstatement of Japan at world meetings seems to point to the theory, advanced in these columns at the time, that world statesmen followed up their vociferated condemnation with a hasty murmur intended for Japan's ear alone of "as you were." By such conduct Japan is actually aided in aggression.

It will be recalled that the Manchurian judgment was pushed through as the result of last-minute activity by France. A new régime had just been installed in Germany under Chancellor Hitler. With treaty revision hoisted to the masthead of German policy, the case of Manchuria assumed a new embarrassment. If the world let off Japan, it could not very well criticize National Socialist irredentism. The haste in arriving at a verdict after fifteen months of procrastination appeared to imply that the world was looking at Tokyo but thinking of Berlin.

Much better would it have been if world statesmen, while still insisting on the wrongness of Japanese action, had acknowledged that in regard to Manchuria they had themselves got off on the wrong foot. For this is one fact which has been brought to light. Experience of the Manchurian affair has thrown up three major mistakes in its handling. First, Manchuria was treated as a standard test case, when it is obviously *sui generis*. Secondly, intervention was assumed on the hypothesis that the authority of the League was as potent in Asia as in Europe, when, in point of fact, the League does not touch the life of Asia. Thirdly, the Covenant of the League was regarded as holeproof, when, as every student knows, no nation has ever dared to invoke the League's police powers.

And the nations cannot expect Japan to heed greatly the moral judgment they pronounced against her if they themselves act as if they had forgotten it. As applied to Japan the Roosevelt overture almost denied the existence of the Manchuria affair. Japan was asked not to do something in the future which she was actually in process of doing. The unreality of the approach was as absurd as the assumption in Washington up till the departure of the American delegates for the World Conference that the war debts constituted no problem at all. There is great need for sincerity these days in international diplomacy.

Chivalry Down the Ages

THE New Hall of Chivalry of the Fellowship of the Knights of King Arthur has just been opened at Tintagel on the romantic Cornish coast. The ceremony was attended by members from all parts of Britain, and by a visitor representing the United States.

The gold-hilted sword of chivalry lay upon the Round Table, and the whole proceedings were as similar to the original Arthurian Round Table ceremony as Mr. F. T. Glasscock, the founder of the order, could conceive it. Since in all probability the King Arthur of legend and story never existed, it is not quite clear exactly what this means.

Nevertheless, even if the Round Table legend should really have little more than an imaginary foundation, it remains an example of the thesis that fiction is sometimes more essentially true than fact. Sir Thomas Malory told the tale of Arthur and his knights in one of the earliest masterpieces of English prose; centuries later the story exerted a powerful fascination over the imagination of John Milton; and again centuries later Lord Tennyson made it the foundation of his most ambitious work.

No tale could preserve its authority through the changing fashions of so many hundred years, and influence the thought of men so diverse as the medieval Malory, the Puritan Milton, and the Victorian Tennyson, unless it embodied in a singularly happy form some of the permanent aspirations of mankind.

The keynote of the Arthurian stories is chivalry, and the desire to do good to the poor and lowly, to help the weak and powerless, is one that mankind has never put away from it. Despite its name, chivalry did not come in with horses, nor has it gone out at the advent of motorcars.

The externals and trappings have altered, but the essentials are the same. It may be true to say that the Round Table never existed; but it is even truer to say that in some form or other, it has never ceased to exist.

A Model in Millinery

THE twentieth century was still in swaddling clothes when Mrs. B. R. Jones bought a hat which pleased her fancy in a shop in Macon, Georgia. It could have been no ordinary product of the millinery art, for with fine southern independence the Georgian lady still wears it.

Springs may come and springs may go and weaker women succumb to the lure of *dernières modes* that each recurring vernal season brings, but Mrs. Jones is made of sterner stuff. For twenty-five years she has graciously maintained that poise which every woman knows comes from the knowledge that she is wearing the perfect hat.

Serene in the consciousness that all fashions come to her who waits the lady of Macon has smilingly ignored any and all comments upon her indifference to changing contours in headgear. And what reward now is hers! Recently she entered the same store where years before she had purchased the hat and the manager waxed rapturous over its loveliness. That it was lovely the wearer had always known but, now, in addition to encomiums on the pristine beauty of this pearl among hats, she was to learn that it was also in the very latest style. "Would she sell it," the manager begged, "so that copies could be made of it?"

Such a request savors of putting feminine urbanity to almost unfair test. After giving proof for a quarter of a century that she had the courage of her convictions it would seem that Mrs. Jones had earned the right to wear a hat so pretty and exclusive that it had no peer in Macon. But no. Graciously she acceded to the store's request and now to the tranquil, spacious avenues of the old southern city still more charm is added.

Editorial Notes

Lincoln, Neb., is demonstrating that a vacant lot need not of necessity be an idle one. A plan to turn over all such property to the unemployed for gardening purposes met with such response that at present approximately 100 acres are under cultivation and scores of families are clamoring for additional ground. Possibly the city recreation director, who evolved the idea, was able to make a game out of it; or he may have called to his assistance those unsung literary geniuses who write so alluringly of the pleasures and profits of gardening in the seed catalogues.

If the idea of the Philadelphia interior decorator who suggests that the up-to-date woman must have wall paper to match the prevailing color of her dresses, is carried out, it will mean a plethora of pasting for paperhangers. Or a dearth of designing for dressmakers.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Features of Chicago's Fair

CHICAGO

IN THE earlier days of the preparations for the Century of Progress exposition a good deal of stress was laid upon the proposition that this should be a highly dignified and scientific show, eschewing the mere vulgar delights of the famous Midway Plaisance of 1893. The event shows that Chicago's fair builders had more common sense than its press agents. The Midway is here, in all its glory, and a very fair share of the large attendance which has thus far outdone the record of the earlier exposition is to be found in its amusing, if not always dignified, precincts.

To be sure, the world has been made so small by cheap cruises, the movies and traveling exhibitions of varying kinds, that it has become hard to find an audience so unsophisticated as to gape with wonder at things which in 1893 were thought marvelous. What sense of novelty could be aroused now by a Filipino village, or an Eskimo igloo? It is some 2000 years since the prophet despairingly exclaimed, "There is no new thing under the sun!" But his plaint must be often echoed by the men who try to find novelties for these great amusement parks.

China and Japan are represented by a group of buildings tenanted in the main by very commonplace commercial exhibits. Probably it would have been impossible, but I have often thought that a miniature reproduction of one of the Chinese walled cities, with its compact mass of toiling humanity, its crowded and brilliantly decorated streets, its strange medley of sights and sounds—not omitting smells—would be a most attractive feature for an exposition such as this. The thing could be done in about the same space as here is given to the admirably planned and executed Belgian village. Less money would be required for construction, and more, perhaps, for the maintenance of the crowds of Chinese who should be shown working at their trades in the open streets.

The Far East and the islands of the South Seas furnish about the only strange and exotic scenes available today to the somewhat jaded American mind. They are not adequately represented here. But the Belgian village and the Morocco village—the latter at this moment far from complete—are cleverly and artistically designed, and though planned chiefly for amusement are not without educational value.

* * *

The fair grounds being widespread and the buildings of colossal proportions, wheeled chairs, or rickshas, are necessary for one wishing to see all without too much tramping. Seemingly the youths who propel—or in the case of the rickshas draw—these vehicles, are obtained from neighboring colleges. Of four whom I have thus employed all were undergraduates. The experience for them is not without its educational value, as they are forced to study the exhibits in order to give an intelligent idea of them to their patrons, or passengers.

One of them I had was a beginner in the excellent school of journalism at Northwestern. He will come out of his summer's toil not only with some money available for his winter's college expenses, but with a mind well stored with the facts of science and of industry in many lands which he could have acquired in no other way.

These youngsters can enlighten you on the nature of Arcturus, that dim and distant planet whose rays have been pressed into service to start the exposition's machinery going. They will tell you glibly of the stratosphere into which Prof. Auguste Piccard ascended miles above the earth's surface, and the bathysphere which took William Beebe 2200 feet below the surface of the sea. And what is more to the purpose they will recommend, from personal experience, the best eating places on the grounds. Perhaps the most thoroughly international feature of the exposition is its food, which may be had in Chinese, Japanese, Ukrainian and Moroccan form, to say nothing of the more familiar types of continental Europe.

A very marked contrast between this exposition and its predecessor is that furnished by the comparative lack of alcoholic temptation. Beer gardens there are in plenty, but oddly enough they seem to be patronized mainly for food. The old-fashioned bar is nonexistent, and in three days on the grounds I have seen no case of drunkenness.

* * *

The attendance at the fair is most gratifying when compared with that of earlier exhibitions of the same character. The million mark was passed in the first fortnight. There is nothing about the crowded buildings and roadways to suggest that the time of depression is operating to cut down attendance. Indeed, there is every indication that the throngs being brought to the city by this attraction will go far toward ending the depression in Chicago. I was here, in a position to observe, in 1893, and can testify that today there is apparent about the fair grounds and offices an air of assured success which was lacking in the earlier days of the Columbian Exposition. May this one proceed to as glorious a climax.

Music in Modern Living

Excerpts from a commencement address given at Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.

By WILLIAM H. WOODIN

Secretary of the United States Treasury

THERE are songs in the soul of every man. Some have many, some have few. But, consciously or unconsciously, there is a deep-seated desire in all of us to express something which can be expressed only in music.

Just now music and music study are practical needs of every man. Precisely as the boy whistles instinctively to keep up his courage, so are we all crying for something to bring about confidence and to displace the absurd hysteria of fear which in the last few years has made men and women avoid the great human responsibilities which these dynamic times demand. Fear, far more than any other thing, has been responsible for the failure of financial institutions. Fear spreads like a forest fire and many of the runs upon the banks have been wholly unwarranted and are entirely the results of fear, which is the father and the mother of panic.

Stimulating music right now is most valuable. The vibrations of fine music put a mysterious initiative, resolution, and courage into the normal individual. He reasons, "Perhaps things are vastly better than they seem. There is no reason why I should be idle or unhappy. I must look toward success, if I would have it. I will trust my fellowman. Life is finer and brighter than my somber thoughts made it out to be. The outlook is more cheerful than I thought it was."

Of course, music is only one of the things which may be used in the time of a crisis to restore confidence; but, if understandingly employed, it may be a very potent factor. Every great ruler and military leader since the beginning of time has recognized and used the stimulating effect of music for putting courage into the hearts of men at times of great peril. The Marseillaise has meant more to France than battalions of soldiers.

It has been my experience in business life that after a very strenuous day—a day flooded with problems extremely difficult to solve—I have come home and devoted my time to music—beautiful music. By "devoting my time to music," I mean the playing of music and endeavoring to create it, not merely "hearing" music. The effect can be described only as a kind of psychological bath. I feel cleansed mentally, and my mind is enormously rested. . . . It is something which our modern mechanized civilization is making more and more necessary all the time.

Certainly one of the greatest compensations is to be found in music; and therefore, speaking from my own experience, I feel sorry for the individual, particularly the boy, whose parents have neglected to see to it that he has the best musical training procurable—not with the view to making him a professional musician, but with the idea of giving him the wonderful mental acceleration that music brings, the great energizing force of the art, and the soul-cleansing qualities which . . . beautiful music seems to have.

Unfortunately, my own musical training was neglected in my youth and I have been obliged to make up through self-study—and what is more delightful than self-study?—those things which I failed to receive at an earlier age. Many adults could have a wonderful time studying music if they would only apply themselves. They think that they cannot hope to play and give up without a trial. A few minutes a day, invested with perseverance, would soon enable them to find the key to one of the most enjoyable and useful things in life—music.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Speculation

SIR JOSIAH STAMP'S warning with regard to speculation comes most opportunely. The noted British economist, railwayman and banker has told the people of the United States that unless they can place a bridle upon speculation and keep inflation in the commodities market, where it is needed, and out of the securities market, where it will be a danger, their plans for rehabilitation will end in failure. To put it shortly, Sir Josiah is afraid of a boom.

The materials for a boom, of course, lie all about. For more than three years, now, the speculating public has been under leash, and has had no opportunity for a fling. . . . Inflation, when it comes, promises a sensational rise in prices and much easy money, and already the future is being discounted in the market advances. The depression, for all its agonies, has evidently taught no lessons at all as to the follies of 1928 and 1929. . . . We are even being regaled with arguments in favor of a sizzling, old-time boom. It would start things, we are told. It would put money into circulation. It would stimulate buying. It would get production going. It would banish the bread lines and the relief camps, and chase the megrims off to limbo.

Well, suppose it would, what then? The boom of the late twenties did all these things, and where did it land us? It seems hardly worth while making a sensational run, just to find ourselves at the end in the depths of a bigger and better depression. What the world should be seeking is a way out of the muddle, not a way further in.

A great deal has been made, in the discussion of currency inflation, of the danger of going to excess, and Germany is held up as a horrible example. But the real danger is not in currency inflation at all, but in credit inflation. It was credit inflation that permitted and encouraged the late boom, and it was a belated attempt to restrict credit that pricked the bubble. In 1929, it has been estimated, United States banks had loans out amounting to fifteen and one-half times the actual money in their possession. And with so much credit available, of course prices went soaring. That was when the thing occurred of which Sir Josiah Stamp gives warning—the inflation got into the security market.

Well, what can be done about it? How can the credit necessary for industry and commerce be made available without, at the same time, furnishing the materials of speculation? The problem is admittedly a difficult one. The old plan in England was for the Bank of England to vary the discount rate. This was an indirect method of controlling credit. The London Chamber of Commerce suggested recently that the bank act directly by placing its veto on the issue of credit above an agreed ratio. Credit up to ten times the money available might be issued legitimately, it was suggested, but beyond that there was danger of undue inflation—and, of course, there can be speculation in commodities as well as in securities. In the United States, the Federal Reserve Bank could be employed to put a curb on speculation. In Canada, there is no authority that could act, and the lack of such an authority constitutes one of the strongest arguments for a central bank. The need is for a stabilizing influence. Speculation unsettles business, runs riot with prices, destroys morale, subordinates production and development, which are the important things, to the fluctuations of price, which should be a controlled, not a controlling, factor.—*Vancouver* (B. C.) *Province.*

A Chinese View of the United States

IN THE history of the United States there has never been such a quantity of sheer misery and destitution as there is in America at the present time. No less than 12,000,000 wage earners, with fully twice this number of dependents, are unemployed, and the number is steadily mounting. Many of these have been living on savings, but as the savings are exhausted an increasing number are left utterly destitute.

Farmers are organizing in determined opposition to bankers and mortgage holders. Banks are refusing to pay out money to their depositors. Day by day the crisis deepens and there is no end in sight.

Hoover personally, of course, was unfortunate in his Presidency. There is no doubt that he was a much more intelligent and capable man than some of his predecessors. His career in China certainly shows him to have been a most enterprising person. But in his Presidency he was faced with a situation quite beyond his comprehension—the utter breakdown of an economic system the fundamental soundness of which he was quite incapable of doubting.—*Chinese Press* (Shanghai).